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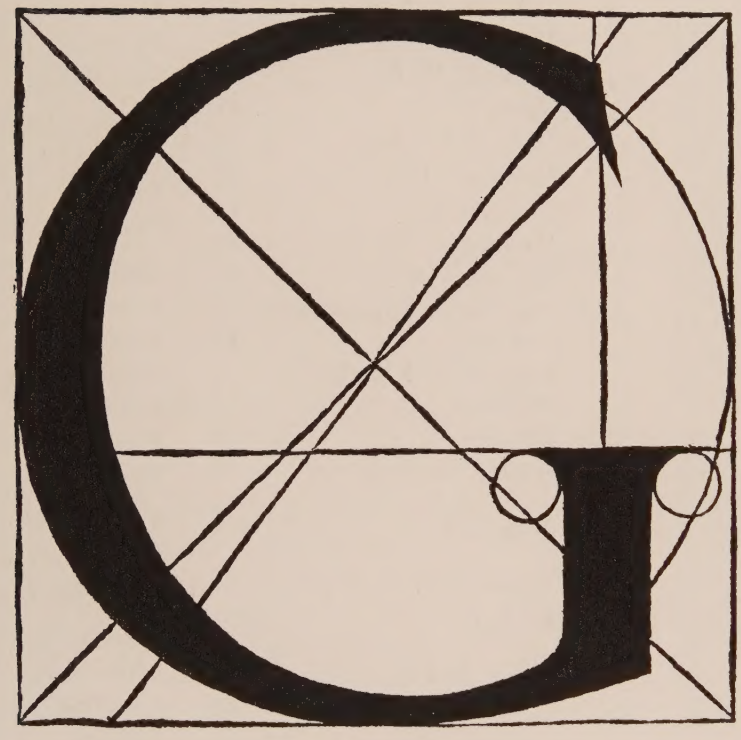

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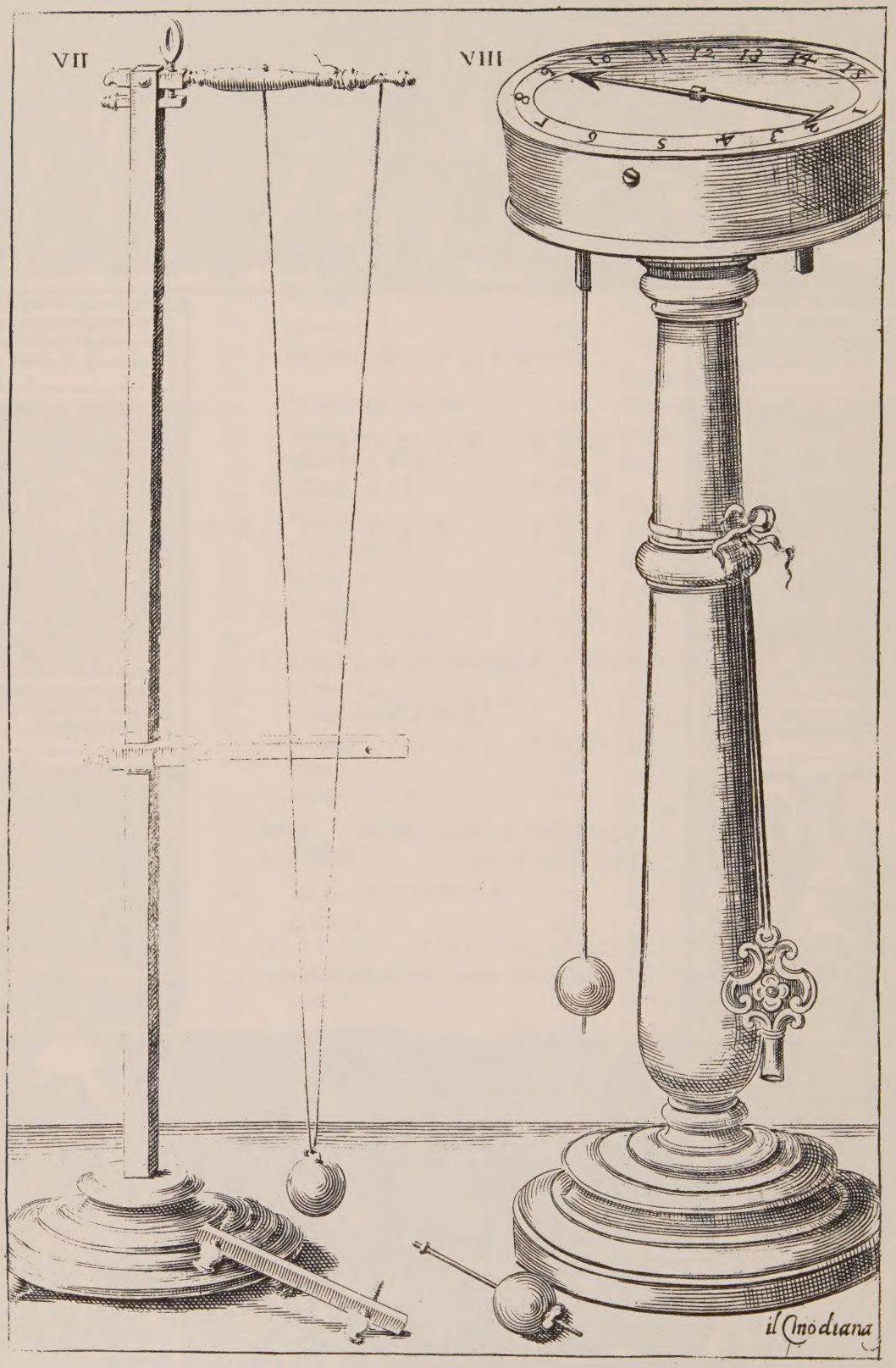
XIX.



No. 1. Accademia del Cimento. Florence, Cocchini, 1666.

C A T A L O G U E 70

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FIRST EDITIONS

A CHOICE OF IMPORTANT BOOKS FROM SIX CENTURIES

(1491-1943)

THE FIRST ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

1. ACCADEMIA DEL CIMENTO. Saggi di Naturali Esperienze (edited by Lorenzo Magalotti). Folio. 10 leaves (first blank), 269 pp., 9 leaves (last blank). *With the engraved portrait of Leopold grand-duke of Tuscany, dated 1659, and 75 full-page engravings of scientific experiments and numerous vignettes.* Half-calf, gilt back and edges, a very fine copy.

Florence, Giuseppe Cocchini, 1666. *sFr. 2,500.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this landmark in the history of science published by the first academy of science. The "Accademia del Cimento" was founded at Florence in 1657 by Leopoldo de' Medici at the instigation of Vincenzo Viviani, the geometrician. It was an academy of experiment, a deliberate protest against the deductive science of the quadrivium. It included such original minds as: Borelli, Redi, Viviani, Steno, Cassini, Malpighi and others.

Its most noteworth achievements were improvements in the thermometer. The present work describes the first true thermometer (as opposed to Galileo's thermobaroscope), and the first true hygrometer. It describes also classical experiments on the air pressure, on the velocity of sound, radiant heat, phosphorescence and the first experiments showing the expansion of water in freezing, a fruitful analysis of the capillary phenomena which were the special province of Borelli.

Dibner, Heralds of Science, 82; Riccardi II, p. 407; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 260-261; Wolf, A History of Science and Technology in the 16th and 17th Centuries, pp. 55-59.

See reproduction opposite.

ISOTOPES

STUDIE

ÜBER

MINDERWERTIGKEIT VON ORGANEN

VON

DR. ALFRED ADLER

(WIEN).

URBAN & SCHWARZENBERG
BERLIN N., FRIEDRICHSTRASSE 105b
WIEN I., MAXIMILIANSTRASSE 4
1907.

No. 2. Adler. 1907.

BY

F. W. ASTON, M.A., D.Sc., A.I.C., F.R.S.

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

LONDON
EDWARD ARNOLD & CO.
1922

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No. 6. Aston. 1922.

THE INFERIORITY COMPLEX

2. ADLER, Alfred (1870-1937). Studie über Minderwertigkeit von Organen. 8vo. (6), 92 pp. Original printed wrappers bound in cloth.

Berlin, Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1907. *sFr. 650.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Adler's first psychologically important work, the *Study in Organ Inferiority and Its psychical Compensation,* was 'a contribution to clinical medicine' in constitutional pathology. In it Adler explored constitutional defects of structure and function and their physiopathological compensation and also describes 'physical' compensatory changes in disposition and way of life; overcompensation could produce not only 'genius', like the deaf Beethoven, but also neurotic or psychotic responses, like hysteria or paranoia. Alder gave a causal-deterministic exposition of development as dependent upon constitutional endowments, innate biological drives, and environmental pressures" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy,* I, p. 16).

Garrison-Morton, 4984; Boring, A History of Experimental Psychology, p. 713; Alexander/Selesnick, History of Psychiatry, p. 291; Watson, Great Psychologists, pp. 502-503.

See reproduction above.

Etudes
sur
LES GLACIERS
PAR
L. AGASSIZ.

Dessinés d'après nature
et Lithographiés
par
J.ph BETTANNIER
1840.

à la Lithographie
de
H. NICOLET
A NEUCHATEL
Suisse.

No. 3. Agassiz. Etudes sur les Glaciers. Neuchâtel, 1840.

3. AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rodolphe (1807-1873). Etudes sur les Glaciers. Text vol.: 8vo. (6), V, 346 pp., 1 leaf errata; atlas: folio, *21 lithographs and 14 explanatory outline sheets*. Half-morocco, original green printed wrappers of the text volume and lithographed title of the atlas bound in.

Neuchâtel, Jent & Gassman, 1840. *sFr. 7,500.-*

FIRST EDITION, THE ATLAS WITH THREE UNRECORDED SUPPLEMENTARY PLATES. Agassiz studied at German universities and among his teachers were Schelling, Oken and Döllinger. During the years 1832-1846 he was professor at Neuchâtel, then he moved to America and became professor at Harvard University "where he founded the Museum of Comparative Zoology and became one of the great teachers of biology and natural sciences of the nineteenth century. His *Studies on Glaciers* is one of his most influential books. Together with Charpentier and other companions he built a hut on the Aar glacier and made extensive observations on the glaciers near Chamonix and the great moraines of the Rhone Valley, investigating their action on the formation of land masses... Agassiz came to the conclusion that certain smooth rock faces above the present level of glaciers and on the lower southern slopes of the Jura mountains could not have been worn onto their present shape by water (as had been suggested) but only by ice moving over them, although they were far removed from the present path of glaciers" - PMM. He observed similar phenomena in Scotland and in Ireland and remarked "that great sheets of ice, resembling those now existing in Greenland, once covered all the countries in which inistratified gravel (boulder drift) is found; that this gravel was in general produced by trituration of the sheets of ice upon the subjacent surface". He named this geological period Ice Age.

Two of the supplementary plates show Agassiz' hut, the "Hôtel des Neuchâtelois", constructed on the Aar glacier. To this set is joint: E. Désor, Nouvelles excursions et séjours dans les Glaciers et les hautes régions des Alpes de M. Agassiz... Neuchâtel, 1845. A very attractive set, a marginal tear in the four last plates has carefully been repaired, and one outline sheet is supplied in facsimile.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 309; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 98; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 1; Darmstaedter, p. 419; Mather/Mason, A Source Book in Geology, pp. 329-335; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 236; E. Lurie, Louis Agassiz: A Life in Science (1960); E. Mayr, Agassiz, Darwin and Evolution, in "Harvard Library Bulletin", 13 (1959), pp. 165-194.

See reproduction on page 5.

EDITIO PRINCEPS

4. ANACREON (ca. 560-475). Odae. (Greek and Latin, ed. Henri Estienne). 4 unnumb. leaves, 110 pp. *With the printer's device on the title-page.* Contemporary limp vellum, very fine crisp copy.

Paris, Henri Estienne, 1554. *sFr. 2,900.-*

FIRST EDITION, containing all known poems of Anacreon, as well as fragments of Sappho, Alcaeos, and other poets. Most of them are translated in Latin at the end of

the volume. On his "voyage d'éducation" of three years, Henri Estienne came to Louvain in 1551, there he met John Clements, an Englishman and a friend of Sir Thomas More. Clements owned some early Greek manuscripts and it is from these that Estienne chiefly received the text of Anacreon's poems. However, he used two different manuscripts for his edition and the extensive footnotes give the readings of both.

The Anacreon was the first independant publishing venture of Henri Estienne; since it did not appear on the press of his brother Charles in Paris, nor at that of his father Robert in Geneva which he was presently to take over, we don't know on whose press is was actually printed. "... the text of that edition was not superseded for three centuries. When it first appeared it was welcomed by the poet Ronsard" (Sandys, *A History of Classical Scholarship*, p. 176).

Index Aureliensis 105.074; Hoffmann, Bibliogr. Lexicon der Griechen I, p. 131; Renouard, Les Estiennes, p. 115, no. 1, and pp. 371-376; Rothschild 396.

See reproduction below.

ΑΝΑΚΡΕΟΝΤΟΣ
Τηΐου μέλη.

ANACREONTIS
Teij odæ.

AB HENRICO STEPHANO
luce & Latinitate nunc primùm donatæ.

LVTETIAE.

Apud Henricum Stephanum.

M. D. LIIII.

EX PRIVILEGIO REGIS.

No. 4. Anacreon. 1554.

ΑΡΧΙΜΗΔΟΥΣ
ΤΟΥ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΙΟΥ, ΤΑ ΜΕΧΡΙ
νῦν σωζόμενα, ἅπαντα.

ARCHIMEDIS SYRACVSANI
PHILOSOPHI AC GEOMETRAE EX-
cellentiſſimi Opera, quæ quidem extant, omnia, multis iam ſeculis deſiderata, atq; à quàm pauciſſimis hactenus uiſa, nuncq; primùm & Græcè & Latinè in lucem edita.

Quorum Catalogum uerſa pagina reperies.

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BASILEAE,
Ioannes Heruagius excudi fecit.
An. MDXLIIII.

No. 5. Archimedes. 1544.

5. ARCHIMEDES (287-212 B.C.). Opera (in Greek, edited by Thomas Gechauff) Folio. Four parts in one vol. 4 unnumb. leaves, 68 pp., 2 leaves; 139, (1) pp.; 4 leaves, 163, (1) pp; 2 leaves, 65, (1)pp., 1 blank leaf. *With numerous woodcut initials and diagrams in the text.* Half-calf.

Basel, Johannes Herwagen, 1544. *sFr. 7,000.-*

FIRST EDITION. The editor, Thomas Venatorius (Gechauff), "was born at Nuremberg about 1490, after 1504 became a pupil of Schöner, and was also a friend of Pirckheimer, fulfilled the intentions of Regiomontanus to publish various works of Archimedes together with the commentaries of Eutocius of Ascalon upon them. He obtained the Greek text for this from the library of Pirckheimer and the Latin translation from the version of James of Cremona included among the literary remains of Regiomontanus, whose manuscript had passed after 1522 into the possession of Venatorius" (Thorndike, *A History of Magic and Experimental Science*, V, 369-370).

"Archimedes - together with Newton and Gauss - is generally regarded as one of the greatest mathematicians the world has ever known, and if his influence had not been overshadowed at first by Aristotle, Euclid and Plato, the progress of the modern mathematics might have been much faster. As it was, his influence began to take full effect only after the publication of this first printed edition which enabled Descartes, Galileo and Newton in particular to build on what he had begun" - PMM.

On the title there is an entry of ownership by a contemporary hand "Johannes Hunault Senatori Parisiensis" and throughout the work there are some marginal annotations by the same hand. A fine copy.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 72; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 137; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 5; Index Aureliensis 106.869; Smith, Rara Arithmetica, pp. 226-228; Sarton, Introduction to the History of Science, I, pp. 169-172; Van der Waerden, Science Awakening (1961), pp. 208-228.

See reproduction on page 7.

ISOTOPES

6. ASTON, Francis William (1877-1945). Isotopes. 8vo. VIII, 152 pp. *With 4 plates and 21 illustrations in the text.* Original cloth.

London, Edward Arnold & Co., 1922. *sFr. 450.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Once Aston had shown that the true atomic weight of an element is arrived at by averaging the mass of its constituent parts, and that there are seven isotopes of mercury and nine of xenon, the possibility that the atomic weights of elements generally be whole numbers was finally abandoned. The recontruction of the table of atomic weights by Aston's method showed that they are only in exceptional cases whole numbers when considered as multiples of the weight of a hydrogen atom. The ultimate consequences of these discrepancies are far reaching. The ratio between hydrogen and oxygen is not 4 : 1, as it should be, but rather less; which means that when four atoms of hydrogen are transformed into one helium atom some matter is anihilated. In

fact this is an exemple of the interchangeability between mass and energy which is postulated in Einstein's 'General Theory of Relativity". -PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 412; Romer, The Discovery of Isotopes, pp. 60ff; Partington, A History of Chemistry, IV, pp. 932-934; Soddy, Atomic Energy, pp. 88ff; G. P. Tomson, F. W Aston, in "Nature" 157 (1946), pp. 290-92.

See reproduction on page 4.

GEORGII BAGLIVI
MEDICI, & PROF. ROMANI
Soc. Reg. Londin.. Acad. Imperial. Leopold. Socii, &c.

DE
FIBRA MOTRICE,
Et Morboſa;

Nec non de Experimentis, ac Morbis
SALIVAE, BILIS, & SANGVINIS.
Ubi obiter de Reſpiratione, & Somno.
De Statice aeris, & liquidorum per obſervationes Barometricas, & Hydroſtaticas ad uſum reſpirationis explicata.
De Circulatione Sanguinis in teſtudine, ejuſdemque Cordis Anatome.

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AD
ALEXANDRUM
PASCOLI.

PERUSIÆ Anno Jubilei MDCC. apud Coſtantinum.
SUPERIORUM PERMISSU.

No. 7. Baglivi. 1700.

THE

ALBERT N'YANZA,

GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE,

AND

EXPLORATIONS OF THE NILE SOURCES.

BY

SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M.A. F.R.G.S.
GOLD MEDALLIST OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

WITH MAPS, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND PORTRAITS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

London:
MACMILLAN AND CO.
1866.

Right of Translation reserved.

No. 8. Baker. 1866.

SMOOTH AND STRIPED MUSCLES

7. BAGLIVI, Giorgio (1668-1706). De fibra motrice et morbosa; nec non de experimentis, ac morbis salivae, bilis et sanguinis. Ubi obiter de respiratione, & somno. De statice aeris, & liquidorum per observationes barometricas, & hypostaticas as usum respirationis explicata. De circulatione sanguinis in testudine, eiusdem cordis anatome. Epistola ad Alexandrum Pascoli. 4to. 58 pp. Half morocco, fine copy despite some very light marginal staines at the last leaves.

Perugia, Apud Costantium, 1700. *sFr. 1,100.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this most important work by the great pupil of Malpighi. Baglivi was appointed by Pope Clement XI to the chair of anatomy at the papal (Collegio della Sapienza).

"Baglivi was influenced by the Cartesian mechanical philosophy, and like Descartes also searched for the motive power of the human machine. In addition to cardiac action, he declared that the meninges and their extensions, the 'fibrae membranaceae' (membranous fibres of all small muscles) pulsated continuously, while another muscular force resided in the 'fibra motrices' (voluntary muscle fibres). For Baglivi, the nervous condition was a sort of oscillation of fine particles, transmitting along nerves. He observed the circulation of blood in the mesenteric vessels of a frog using magnifying glass, and described a greater speed of flow in center of the vascular lumen. In another experiment, the heart of an animal was removed from the body and the persistence of its automatic contractions observed" (Rothschuh, *History of Physiology*, pp. 82-83).

Baglivi was the first to distinguish between smooth and striped muscles. This work contains also passages on saliva and biliary diseases, respiration and circulation of the blood.

Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 258-259; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 21; Long, A History of Pathology, p. 59; Zilboorg, A History of Medical Psychology, p. 264.

See reproduction on page 9.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE

BAKER, Samuel White (1821-1893). The Albert N'yanza, Great Bassin of the Nile, and Exploration of the Nile Sources. 2 vols. 8vo. XXX, (2), 395 pp.; IX, (3), 384 pp. *With a frontispiece in each volume, a large folding map, a full page map, 12 full-page plates, and 20 illustrations in the text.* Original green cloth, a fine set.

London, Macmillan & Co. 1866. *sFr. 900.-*

FIRST EDITION. Baker started in March 1861 upon his first tour of exploration in cental Africa. This, in his own words, was undertaken 'to discover the source of the Nile, with the hope of meeting the East African expedition under Captains Speke and Grant somewhere about the Victoria Lake'. After a year spent on the Sudan-Abyssinian border, during which time he learned Arabic, he explored the Atbara and other Nile tributaries, and proved that the Nile sediment came from Abyssinia. He arrived at Khartum and left the city in December 1862 following up the course of the White Nile. Two months later at Gondokoro he met Speke and Grant. They told Baker of some rumors they had heard of another great lake farther to the west. Baker then continued his journey, and after many advetures he first saw the great lake on 14 March 1864, and named it Albert N'yanza (Lake Albert). He discovered also the Murchison Falls. Starting upon his return journey, he reached again Khartum in May 1865 and returned to England in the following October. In recognition of the achievements by which Baker had indissolubly linked his name with the solution of the problem of the Nile sources, the Royal Geographical Society awarded him its gold medal, and a similar distinction bestowed him by the Paris Geographical Society.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 357; Gay,Bibliographie de l'Afrique et de l'Arabie, no. 2722.

See reproduction on page 9.

NOUVEAUX ÉLÉMENTS

DE LA

SCIENCE DE L'HOMME.

PAR M. BARTHEZ

CHANCELIER de l'Univerſité de Medecine de Montpellier; Membre des Sociétés Royales des Sciences de Montpellier, & de Medecine de Paris; Cenſeur Royal.

A MONTPELLIER.

Chez JEAN MARTEL, AINÉ, Imprimeur ordinaire du Roi & des États.

M, DCC, LXXVIII.

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

No. 9. Barthez. 1778.

MENDEL'S

PRINCIPLES OF HEREDITY

BY

W. BATESON, M.A., F.R.S., V.M.H.

FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
PROFESSOR OF BIOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge:
at the University Press
1909

No. 10. Bateson. 1909.

VITALISM

9. BARTHEZ, Paul Jospeh (1734-1806). Nouveaux Eléments de la Science de l'Homme. Première Partie (only published). 8vo. 2 leaves, XXVII, (1), 348 pp., 3 leaves. Contemporary half-calf, lightly rubbed, a fine copy.

Montpellier, Jean Martel Ainé, 1778. *sFr. 1,800.-*

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental work in the history of physiology. "P.J. Barthez believed that all diseases result from disequilibrium between the forces of sensibility and motility. He made a thorough analysis of all observed symptoms to decide which of the two forces must be aided to restore the balance, and put forward the novel hypothesis that efficacy is the only test of a remedy. Barthez's originality was that he treated symptoms rather than 'temperaments' and that, ignoring systematic views, he introduced a measure of logic into therapy" (Taton, *The Beginning of Modern Science*, p. 545).

"The idea of life force, the 'principe vital' (a term introduced by Barthez), entered into and took a prominent place in medico-psychological thought. The University of Montpellier, through Bordeau and particularly Barthez, was the carrier of this

Also/der Friede=
des Rahmens Römische und zu=
gleich große Kayser/ hat neben
andern herrlichen Thaten/ auch Denne=
marck und Pohln/ zum Christlichen Glauben bracht.
X.

No. 11. Baurenfeind. Vollkommene Schreibkunst. Nürnberg, (1716)-1736.

trend, which became known as vitalism. The trend proved immeasurable importance in the history of medical psychology. On one hand, Philippe Pinel, colleague and to some extent follower of Barthez, proved to be great reformer and revolutionary reorganizer of hospital psychiatry; and on the other, the same trend served as a stimulus to the development of neurology and also of the history of instincts which Freud introduced in the twentieth century" (Zilboorg, *A History of Medical Psychology*, p. 253).

Caillet 787; Dictionary of Scientific Biography I, pp. 478-479; Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 364; Hanlin & Martin, Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 271; Hirsch I, pp. 307-310; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 28; Nordenskiöld, The History of Biology, pp. 345-346; 621; Rothschuh, History of Physiology, p. 122, Wellcome II, p. 106.

See reproduction on page 11.

GENETICS

0. BATESON, William (1861-1926). Mendel's Principles of Heredity. 8vo. XVI, (2), 396 pp. *With 3 portraits of Mendel, 6 color plates and 33 figures in the text.* Original cloth, lightly rubbed.

Cambdridge, University Press, 1909. *sFr. 350.-*

FIRST EDITION. "William Bateson read the newly dicovered paper (by Mendel) and recognized immediately its relevance to the unsolved problem expounded in his *Materials for the Study of Variation,* 1894. Variation is cause of the evolution of species; but what causes variation, and how does it happen? Bateson was convinced that species do not evolve as the result of the accumulation of innumerable small changes. His view was that variations occur suddenly and discontinously. Mendel's paper gave him the clue that he was seeking. Even in 1900, however, the ideas put forward by Mendel were sharply contested. Bateson was among his foremost champions. In 1902 he published *Mendel's Principles of Heredity - a Defence,* and in his 1909 volume he included a translation of the original paper. Simultaneously with L. Cuénot in France he extended the principle to animals. He became virtually the founder of the modern study of heredity and variation for which he adopted the term 'genetics'" PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 356 b; Garrison-Morton, no. 244; Sturtevant, A History of Genetics, pp. 29-32 and p. 145.

See reproduction on page 11.

GERMAN BAROQUE CALLIGRAPHY

1. BAURENFEIND, Michael (1680-1753). Vollkommene Wieder-Herstellung bisher sehr in Verfall gekommen gründlich u. zierlichen Schreibkunst. Oblong folio. Engraved title, (4), 39 pp., a folding table. *With 6 engravings in the text and 59 full-page engravings.* Old half-calf, gilt back, lightly rubbed, a fine copy despite some very light spots.

Nürnberg, Christoph Weigel, (1716). - Bound with:

- - - . Der zierlichen Schreibkunst Wiederherstellung anderer Theil. Oblong folio. Engraved title, 6 pp., 88 cols., *With 64 full-page engravings.*

Nürnberg, Bey dem Authore, 1736. *sFr. 4,200.-*

FIRST EDITION of this remarkable, richly illustrated handbook on calligraphy. The present work contains not only the most elaborate Baroque penmanship associated with the German Fraktur, but also examples of Latin script, Roman capital letters, Hebrew and Greek letters, ciphers and elegant French, Italian and Dutch writing. Very scarce, since it is hard to find the two volumes together.

Berlin Ornament Catalogue 4871 and 4884; Bonaccini, 157 and 159; Jessen, 2329 and 2332.

See reproduction on page 12.

RADIOACTIVITY

12. BECQUEREL, Antoine Henri (1852-1908). Recherches sur une propriété nouvelle de la matière activé radiante spontanée ou radioactivité de la matière. In: "Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut de France". Tome quarante-sixième. 4to. (4), 360, (4) pp. *With 13 full-page plates and numerous figures in the text.* Original printed wrappers, a fine copy preserved in a cloth box.

Paris, Firmin Didot, 1903. *sFr. 500.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The rays emitted spontaneously from the desintegration of apparently solid substances were first observed by Becquerel in 1896 and reported in the *Comptes Rendus* in that year; the above is an early collection of his studies in radioactivity. He had wrapped photographic plates in thick black paper and placed upon them crystals of sulphate of uranium and potassium. He observed that the emission from the crystals penetrated the paper, that a coin placed between the crystals and the plate

RECHERCHES

SUR UNE

PROPRIÉTÉ NOUVELLE DE LA MATIÈRE

ACTIVITÉ RADIANTE SPONTANÉE OU RADIOACTIVITÉ
DE LA MATIÈRE

PAR

M. HENRI BECQUEREL

MEMBRE DE L'ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES

produced a shadow and that silver salts were reduced. In this process, where chemistry and physics are one, the spontaneous process of transmutation of chemical elements goes on and heavier atoms are reduced to lighter ones by a process of expelling electrons" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, no. 163).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 393; Milestones of Science, no. 20; A. Ranc, Bequerel et la découverte de la radioactivité, Science et Savants, no. 3 (1946); L. Badash, H. Becquerel and the Discovery of Radioactivity, in "Archives Internationales de l'Histoire des Sciences, 18 (1965), pp. 55-66.

See reproduction opposite.

« LES CAHIERS VERTS »
PUBLIÉS SOUS LA DIRECTION DE DANIEL HALÉVY
6

LA TRAHISON DES CLERCS

PAR

JULIEN BENDA

PARIS
BERNARD GRASSET
61, RUE DES SAINTS-PÈRES
1927

No. 13. Benda. 1927.

L'ÉVOLUTION CRÉATRICE

PAR

Henri BERGSON
Membre de l'Institut
Professeur au Collège de France

PARIS
FÉLIX ALCAN, ÉDITEUR
LIBRAIRIES FÉLIX ALCAN ET GUILLAUMIN RÉUNIES
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 108
—
1907
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No. 14. Bergson. 1907.

THE BETRAYAL OF THE INTELLECT

13. BENDA, Julien (1867-1956). La Trahison des Clercs. 4to. 306, 2 pp. Original printed wrappers, preserved in a slipcase.

Paris, Bernard Grasset, 1927. *sFr. 450.-*

FIRST EDITION (ONE OF 17 COPIES ON HOLLAND PAPER). The publication of the "Treason of the Intelligentsia" in 1927 "was undoubtedly one of the major events in political thought between the two wars. The 'Clerc' is what Benda conceived the intellectual to

be, someone disengaged from the mere contingencies of existence and fighting for ideals which went beyond the demands of a given moment in space and time. In violent and brilliant invective, he attacked the intellectuals of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries for having fallen short of this ideal by becoming the devoted advocates, not of ideals, but of groups or existences, material and transient, such as a nation or a social class" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 419; Kirk, R. The Treason of the Clerks, in "Modern Age" 1, (1957), p. 97 ff.; Guiberteau, Notes sur Julien Benda et sur la Trahison des Clercs, in "Cahier de la Quinzaine", 20 (1930), no. 2, pp. 1-64.

See reproduction on page 15.

CREATIVE EVOLUTION

14. BERGSON, Henri (1859-1941). L'Evolution Créatrice. 8vo. (4), VIII, 403, (1), 32 pp. (advertisements). Green half-morocco, original printed wrappers bound in.

Paris, Felix Alcan, 1907. *sFr. 1,300.-*

FIRST EDITION of Bergson's most famous book. "Bergson argued against Darwinian doctrine that the cause of evolution was natural selection acting on random variations. This doctrine fails to give a satisfactory explanation of the evolution of complex organs and functions, such as the eye of vertebrates, for it obliges us to suppose that at each stage all the parts of an animal and of its organs vary contemporaneously, since integral function has to be preserved to ensure survival. But it is utterly implausible to suppose that such coadapted variations could have been random. Some agency must have been at work to maintain continuity of functioning through successive alteration of form... Human beings, with their capacity for intuition, are typical constituents of the universe, and hence the forces that work in them maybe supposed to work in all things. Intuition not only discloses pure duration and becoming in our experience, but also gives us a consciousness of a vital impulse ('élan vital'), within us. We are thus led to the idea of 'un élan original de la vie', which pervades the whole evolutionary process and accounts for its dominant features. Accordingly, the history of life is to be understood as a process of creative evolution which has resulted from this primordial impulse." *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* II, pp. 10-11).

Very fine crips copy, which has an autograph letter dated 28 september 1908 by Bergson bound in.

Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, I, pp. 292-293; Passemore, A Hundred Years of Philosophy, p. 271.

See reproduction on page 15.

DEDICATION COPY

15. BERGSON, Henri (1859-1941). L'Energie Spirituelle. 8vo. (6), 227 pp. Half-morocco, original printed wrappers bound in.

Paris, Félix Alcan, 1919. *sFr. 500.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Bergson's philosophy represents an impressive statement of the anti-mechanist position. His use of biological and psychological material to support his

à Monsieur Raymond Poincaré
Président de la République
en témoignage de respect et de patriotique reconnaissance
H. Bergson

contentions, his capacity of invent striking metaphors, and about all his fluent, persuasive style gave his philosophy wide appeal. Philosophers as William James, dramatists as G.B. Shaw, and *littérateurs* such as Proust were all influenced by Bergsonian doctrines" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, II, p. 12).*

On the fly-leaf is the autograph dedication by Berson to Raymond Poincaré (1860-1934), French president during the First World War.

Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, I, p. 294.

See reproduction above.

DURÉE ET SIMULTANÉITÉ

A PROPOS DE LA THÉORIE D'EINSTEIN

PAR

Henri BERGSON

de l'Académie française
et de l'Académie des Sciences morales et politiques.

PARIS
LIBRAIRIE FÉLIX ALCAN
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, 108
1922

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No. 16. Bergson. 1922.

INTRODUCTION

A L'ÉTUDE DE LA

MÉDECINE EXPÉRIMENTALE

PAR

M. CLAUDE BERNARD

Membre de l'Institut de France (Académie des sciences)
et de l'Académie impériale de médecine
Professeur de médecine au Collége de France
Professeur de physiologie générale à la Faculté des sciences
Membre de la Société royale de Londres
de l'Académie des sciences de Saint-Pétersbourg
et de l'Académie des sciences de Berlin

PARIS
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Rue Hautefeuille, 19
Londres — HIPPOLYTE BAILLIÈRE | Madrid — C. BAILLY-BAILLIÈRE
1865

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No. 17. Bernard. 1865.

16. BERGSON, Henri (1859-1941). Durée et Simultanéité à propos de la Théorie d'Einstein. 8vo. VIII, 245 pp. Original printes wrappers.

Paris, Felix Alcan, 1922. *sFr. 250.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Some persons have sought to derive from the theory of relativity certain 'paradoxes' that have their source in the notion of multiple times which flow more rapidly or less rapidly, depending on the motion of the reference systems with which they are associated. Bergson contended that these paradoxes arise because of a philosophical misconception. They rest on an assumption that all of the times are real when the observer in various systems disagree in their measurements. But from a philosophical standpoint only experienced time or 'lived time *(temps vécu)* is real. Hence, the paradoxes can be avoided by considering just one observer and his time as real at each stage of the calculation. For that observer, the times of all other reference systems are mathematical fictions, not realities. A similar treatment can be given to simultaneity. It is even possible in the light of this to reinstate the idea of universal time *(l'idée d'une durée de l'univers)* as a philosophical basis for physics" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, II, p. 11).*

A.O. Lovejoy, The Reason, the Understanding and the Time (1961).

See reproduction on page 17.

17. BERNARD, Claude (1813-1878). Introduction à l'Etude de la Médicine Expérimentale. 8vo. 400 pp. Modern half-morocco.

Paris, J. B. Baillière, 1865. *sFr. 1,900.-*

FIRST ISSUE OF THE FIRST EDITION with the double imprint on the title of this classic in the history of medicine, giving the first clear exposition of the theory and practice surrounding physiological and medical experiments.

"The *Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine* was intended as an apology for such a study, as well as an exhortation to it. Here Bernard presented his own personal analysis of scientific method in a manner which earned him commendation from the philosophers of science: he was an ardent but by no means an uncritical devotee of experiment, while remaining keenly appreciative of the role of hypothesis. His discussion of method is illustrated by examples drawn from his own researches, such as led to the discovery of the role of the pancreatic juice in digestion, the glycogenic function of the liver, the mechanism of curare and carbon monoxide poisoning, the production of artificial diabetes, and so on. One sentence may sum up Bernard's own philosophy: In living bodies, as in inorganic bodies, laws are immutable and the phenomena governed by these laws are bound to the conditions on which they exist, by a necessary and absolute determinism" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 353; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 11b; Osler 1511; Waller 951; Hanlin & Martin, Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 340; Rothschuh, History of Physiology, pp. 264-271; J.M.D. & E.H. Olmsted, Claude Bernard and the Experimental Method in Medicine (1952).

See reproduction on page 17.

No. 18. Bernardus Claravallensis. Zwolle, Peter van Os, 1495.

18. BERNARDUS, Claravallensis (1091-1153). Sermones de tempore et de sanctis (in Dutch). Folio. 280 leaves. *Gothic type, rubricated throughout and supplied with large initials in red and blue ink by a contemporary hand. Illustrated with 20 woodcuts, including two full-page and some repeats.* Modern blind-stamped calf over wooden boards in the style of the time, clasps, a very fine copy, some very light marginal staines.

Zwolle, Peter van Os, (May 27), 1495. *sFr. 37,800.-*

FIRST RICHLY ILLUSTRATED DUTCH EDITION of the blessed Bernard of Clairvaux containing woodcuts of great beauty and significance to the graphic arts of the fifteenth century Netherlands.

The title-woodcut, the only illustration which is present also in the previous edition of 1484, depicts Bernardus with his abbot's staff presenting a flower to the infant Christ-child, who is standing on a parapet and is supported by Virgin Mary. The background is half-screened by a brocade hanging, and through the Gothic arches on the left one obtains a glimpse of what is presumably the abbey of Clairvaux. The arrangement of the figures, who stand behind the parapet on which rest a book, a pillow, and a vase of flowers, is altogether in the spirit of the great Netherlandish 'primitive' painters such as Albert Oudwater and others.

The same remarks apply to the two woodcuts of saints in the third leaf verso and particularly to the magnificent Annunciation on the fourth leaf. In the latter edition, which is described at length by W.M. Conway in *Woodcutters of the Netherlands in the Fifteenth Century*, p. 102, we may notice the influence of Dirk Bouts and the Haarlem school. This applies even more to the very last woodcut, representing Jesus in full figure within a Gothic architectural frame, an elaborate brocade hanging in the background. In the present copy, this superb woodcut is skilfully hightened with shades of green color, giving it the pictorial quality which contemporary eyes evidently already saw in it.

Among other remarkable illustrations is the Adoration of the Magi (leaf LX verso), a Presentation in the Temple (leaf LXXVIII verso) and a Meeting of Mary and Elisabeth (leaf CXCIV verso). The latter illustration is flanked by two ornamental panels, one containing birds and monkeys, the other one an archer.

HCR 2854; Goff B-435; GKW 3948; BMC IX, 88 (imperfect); Proctor 9145.

See reproduction on page 19.

"ONE OF MEDICINE'S MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS" (GARRISON)

19. BICHAT, Marie François Xavier (1771-1802). Anatomie générale, appliquée à la physiologie et à la médicine. 8vo. 2 parts in 4 vols. CXII pp., including two folding tables, 244 pp.; (4) pp., pp. 245-636; XXXVIII, 414 pp.; (4) pp., pp. 415-828. Half-morocco, a fine set.

Paris, Brosson, Gabon & Cie, 1801. *sFr. 800.-*

FIRST EDITION. "In 1793 a minor episode in the Revolution brought to Paris Marie-François-Xavier Bichat, whose eight years of work in the capital, in which he brought histology to the service of pathology, established his place with Morgagni and Virchow as one of the trio of founders of modern pathological science... Bichat had carried his ideas on anatomical structure without hesitation into general pathology, and was himself unmistakably aware of the influence they must have upon that science. His lasting reputation is based on his division of the body into textures, to which he was led partly through an ingenious analogy with chemistry. He distinguished 21 tissues, including nervous, 'Cellular' or connective (so-named from its vesicular structure on inflation with air), vascular, muscular, osseous, cartilagineous, absorbent, glandular, dermoid and others. In all this he did not use a microscope, but dissected by hand with fine tools" (Long, *A History of Pathology,* pp. 78-79).

Garrison-Morton 403; Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 145-155; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 42; Osler 1301; Rothschuh, The History of Physiology, pp. 166-167; Thornton, Medical Books, pp. 146-147; Waller 1027; Wellcome II, p. 164.
See reproduction below.

ANATOMIE

GÉNÉRALE,

APPLIQUÉE

A LA PHYSIOLOGIE ET A LA MÉDECINE;

PAR XAV. BICHAT,

Médecin du Grand Hospice d'Humanité de Paris,
Professeur d'Anatomie et de Physiologie.

PREMIÈRE PARTIE.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS,

Chez BROSSON, GABON et Cie, Libraires, rue Pierre-Sarrazin, no. 6, et place de l'École de Médecine.

AN X. (1801.)

No. 19. Bichat. 1801.

LA PSYCHOLOGIE

DU

RAISONNEMENT

RECHERCHES EXPÉRIMENTALES PAR L'HYPNOTISME

PAR

ALFRED BINET

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1886

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No. 20. Binet. 1886.

BINET'S FIRST BOOK

20. BINET, Alfred (1857-1911). La Psychologie du Raisonnement. Recherches expérimentales par l'hypnotisme. 8vo. 171, 8 (advertisement) pp. Contemporary half-morocco.

Paris, Felix Alcan, 1886. *sFr. 200.-*

No. 21. Birgitta. Nürnberg, 1500. Woodcut by Albrecht Dürer.

FIRST EDITION. Binet's "first book, based on experiments with hypnosis, related the reasoning process to an organisation of images and thought associationism. It also touched off a long series of researches into intelligence and the thought process. To this series belong his studies on mathematical prodigies and chess players and retarded children" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, II, p. 132).*

Watson, Great Psychologists, p. 432; Boring, A History of Experimental Psychology, p. 573.

See reproduction on page 21.

WITH WOODCUTS BY ALBRECHT DUERER

1. BIRGITTA (ca. 1302-1373). Revelationes. (Ed. Florian Waldauff, with a preface by Johannes de Turrecremata, a vita abreviata S. Birgittae and a hymnus ad beatam Birgittam). Folio. 311 unnumbered leaves (lacking the final blank). *Illustrated with 59 woodcuts, including several repeats by Albrecht Dürer and his School.* Contemporary blind stamped calf over wooden boards, clasps and spine carefully repaired, a very fine copy with all the woodcuts in brilliant impressions.

Nürnberg, Anton Koberger, 21 September 1500. *sFr. 12,500.-*

FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION BY ALBRECHT DUERER and his assistants in his studio and one of the chief monuments among Emperor Maximilian I's publishing ventures. For this edition Koberger let cut new illustrations in Dürer's workshop based on those of the first edition published in Lübeck (c.f. O. Hase, *Die Koberger,* 1895, pp. 178). The attribution of all the woodcuts to Dürer and his school was first made by Passavant (III, 183), also Friedländer, *Dürer,* 1919, pp. 37 and 138 declared himself in favour of Dürer. Joseph Meder in his *Dürerkatalog,* p. 278, assigned to Dürer the magnificent coat of arms of Emperor Maximilian and that of Knight Florian Waldauff of Waldenstein, the editor of this work, and a special devotee to S. Bridget. More recently, Friedrich Winckler (Thieme-Becker, *Künstlerlexikon,* XXXVII, 1950, p. 40) has convincingly shown that 30 drawings for a series of glass paintings illustrating the life of S. Benedict, are Dürer's own work and are closely related to the illustrations of the *Revelationes.*

Dr. Willi Kurth, in *The Complete Woodcuts of Albrecht Dürer,* (1946), p. 23, remarks on the differences of quality: "At the same time we must not forget that we have to do here with a commission which can only count as a work ordered by a publisher for which Dürer delivered the drawings, and that his handwriting would be partly effaced by the draughtsman which transferred it to the block".

Also the catalogue of the exposition *Meister um Albrecht Dürer* in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg, 1961, p. 224, points out that at the present state of research the most obvious explanation for the style of these illustrations appears to be that Dürer made draughts and sketches for all the woodcuts in the *Revelationes,* which were transferred by an assistant on the woodblock and were then cut by an artisan familiar with the stile of the Wohlgemuth workshop.

H.C. 3205; BMC II, p. 445; GKW 4292; Goff B-688; Fairfax-Murray Cat., no. 73; Hollstein VII, p. 283; Panosfsky II, no. 401; Schramm XVII, p. 10; Schreiber 3504; Winkler, Dürer (1957), p. 132.

See reproduction opposite.

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GIAMBATTISTA BODONI

VOLUME PRIMO.

PARMA

PRESSO LA VEDOVA

MDCCCXVIII.

No. 22. Bodoni. Manuale Tipografico. Parma, 1818. Dedication copy.

DEDICATION COPY TO MARIA TERESA ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA

22. BODONI, Giambattista (1740-1813). Manuale Tipografico. Folio. 2 vols. 8 unnumbered leaves, XXVII, LXXII (4) pp., 265 leaves, pp. 266-267 (index); 3 unnumbered leaves; 275 leaves (of which three are folding plates with musical notation), pp. 276-279 (index). *With a portrait of Bodoni by Appiani engraved by Rosaspina.* Original blue boards (the color of the House of Austria) gilt panels and back.

Parma, Presso la Vedova, 1818. *sFr. 19,800.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION. Bodoni's *Manuale Tipografico* "was completed under the care of his widow and Luigi Orsi, who was for twenty years foreman to Bodoni. Signora Bodoni, writing to M. Durand l'ainé of Metz, from Parma (Noverber 14, 1817), says: 'The *Manuale Tipografico* in two volumes on papier-vélin - the only paper used for it - is not yet complete, but will be, without fail, at the beginning of the next year. I dare to believe that book-lovers will thank me for having published a volume which is so important to Typography. The reception which it will have, will make up for some trouble it had cost me (although Bodoni has left the blocks or models for it) and considerable expenses which I shall have had to incur before it is finished. Also in view of the fact that but 290 copies are struck off, I cannot dispose of them at less than 120 francs, without any reduction. M. Rosaspina has engraved *au burin* the portrait after which the celebrated Appiani... painted in oils, which is a striking likeness.'

"The first volume contains, under the title *Serie di Caratteri Latini, Tondi e Corsivi,* a series of roman and italic types, which cover 144 pages. These run from *parmigianina* to *papale*. Sometimes there are as many as fourteen varieties of the same body in different designs and weight of line...succeeding pages (144-169) show *Serie di Caratteri Cancellereschi,* etc.

"The second volume contains an assemblage of roman and 'italic' Greek capitals, covering sixty-two pages; and exotic types beginning with Hebrew, run on to the ninety-seventh page. These are followed by German, Russian types, many of great splendour. The book closes with series of borders, mathematical, astronomical, and other signs, musical notation, etc... The work is probably the most elaborate specimen that the world has ever seen - an imposing 'tour de force' - and the acme of Bodoni's late, chilly, dry manner" (D.B. Updike, *Printing Types, Their History, Forms & Use,* II, pp. 169-171).

Very fine crisp unique copy with a printed dedication leaf to Maria Teresa Archduchess of Austria and Queen of Sardinia (1773-1832) in each volume.

Printing and the Mind of Man (Exhibition Catalogue), no. 139; Brooks 1216; Berlin Ornament Catalogue 5433; National Book League, The Italian Book, 1465-1900, (Exposition, London, 1953), no. 55.

See reproduction opposite.

THE SALVATION ARMY

23. BOOTH, William (1829-1912). In the Darkest England and the Way out. 8vo. (8), 285, XXXI pp., 3 leaves (advertisements). *With one large color folding plate.* Original black cloth.

London, Internatinal Headquarters of the Salvation Army, (1890). *sFr. 250.-*

FIRST EDITION of the main work by the founder and "general" of the Salvation Army. Booth came to London in 1849 and begun his activity of "travelling evangelisation", first in Cornwall, then in Cardiff and Walsall. In 1865 he founded a body known as Christian Mission, which later became the Salvation Army (1878).

Booth's "passionate preoccupation with the submerged tenth was not confined to their spiritual welfare; he was determined to relieve their physical misery as well. In 1890, the same year that Stanley published *In the Darkest Africa*, Booth published *In the Darkest England*. In this book he analysed the causes of pauperism and vice of the period and proposed a remedy by ten expedients. These included land settlement, emigration, rescue work among prostitutes and at the prison gate, the poor man's bank, and the poor man's lawyer. Money was liberally subscribed and a large part of the scheme was carried through". - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 373; Coates, T.F.G., The Life Story of General Booth (1906); Begbie, H., Life of William Booth (1920).

DISCOURS
SUR
L'HISTOIRE
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A MONSEIGNEUR
LE DAUPHIN:
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VICTOR DIDRON, place St.-André des-Arts, 30.
1847

No. 25. Boucher de Perthes. 1847-1864.

ONE OF THE VERY FIRST OF PHILOSOPHIC HISTORIES

24. BOSSUET, Jacques Bénigne (1627-1704). Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle. 4to. Title, 561 pp., 3 leaves (index). *Engraved device on the*

title, finely engraved head and tail pieces after Le Paurte by Jolain. Contemporary calf, gilt spine, a fine copy.

Paris, Sebastien Mabre-Cramoisy, 1681. *sFr. 800.-*

FIRST EDITION. Bossuet's *Discours* was composed under a single preoccupation. To him the establishment of Christianity was the one point of real importance in the whole history of the world. This work is more than a theological pamphlet. Pascal, in utter scorn for science, might refer the rise and fall of empires to providence or chance - the nose of Cleopatra, or a 'little grain of sand' in the English lord protector's veins. Bossuet held fast to his principle that God works through secondary causes. "It is His will that every great change should have its roots in the ages that went before it". Bossuet, accordingly, made a heroic attempt to grapple with origins and causes, and in this way his book deserves its place as one of the very first of philosophic histories.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 157; Bourseaud, Bossuet, p. 38; Tchemerzine, II p. 365; Le Petit, p. 420; Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, I, p. 352.

See reproduction opposite.

THE STONE AGE

25. BOUCHER DE CRÈVECOEUR DE PERTHES, Jacques (1788-1868). Antiquitées Celtiques et Antédiluviennes. 8vo. 3 vols. (4), XII, 648 pp., *with 80 plates and several illustrations in the text;* (4), XVI, 511 pp., *with 26 plates;* (4), XXIV, 681 pp., *with 12 plates.* Half-calf, origianl printed wrappers bound in.

Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1847 (i.e. 1849)-1864. *sFr. 3,100.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. Boucher's leisure was chiefly devoted to the study of what was afterwards called the 'Stone Age', "antediluvian man", as he expressed it. About the year 1830 he had found in the gravels of the Somme valley, flints which in his opinion bore evidence of human handiwork; but not until many years afterwards did he make public the important discovery of a worked flint implement with remains of elephant, rinoceros, etc., in the gravels of Menchecourt. This was in 1846. A few years later he commenced the issue of this monumental work, in which he was the first to establish the existence of man in the Pleistocene or early Quaternary period.

"Such a view was regarded by the orthodox as ridiculous, or much more seriously, impious. It jeopardized Cuvier's theory of a catastrophic destruction of the extinct European fauna before the creation of man. Buckland's universal flood was preferred to explain these discoveries, postulating a mixing of two separate deposits by the action of flood waters. Both Darwin and Lyell are on record as ridiculing Boucher's claim when it was first made. The evidence was mounting up, however, and in 1854 at Amiens Dr. Rigollet, at first violently opposed to Boucher, confirmed his findings. More important, similar discoveries were made in England, pointing to the same conclusion. 1859 it was a party headed by Lyell and Prestwich, another geologist, and including a palaeontologist, an archaeologist and an anatomist, which visited Abbeville and unhesitatingly endorsed Boucher's views... Boucher de Perthes had esta-

blished beyond doubt that man had been a contemporary of the mammoth; 'he had, Darwin wrote to Lyell, 'done for man something like Agassiz has done for glaciers'" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 198).*

Very fine set, plates LIII and LIV supplied in facsimile.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 325; Darmstaedter, p. 420; Aufère, Essai sur les premières découvertes de Boucher de Perthes (1939); Russo, Eléments de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 110; Taton, Histoire Générale des Sciences, III, 1, pp. 558-559; Wellcome Historical Medical Library, II, p. 210.

See reproduction on page 26.

X RAYS
AND
CRYSTAL STRUCTURE

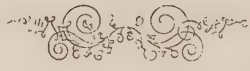
BY
W. H. BRAGG, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
CAVENDISH PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
AND
W. L. BRAGG, B.A.
FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

LONDON
G. BELL AND SONS, LTD.
1915

No. 26. Bragg. London. 1915.

Die Cultur der Renaiſſance
in Italien.

Ein Verſuch
von
Jacob Burckhardt.



Baſel,
Druck und Verlag der Schweighauſer'ſchen Verlagsbuchhandlung.
1860.

No. 27. Burckhardt. 1860.

X-RAY CRISTALLOGRAPHY

26. BRAGG, William Henry (1862-1942) and BRAGG, William Lawrence (b. 1890) X-ray and Crystal Structure. 8vo. VII, (1), 228, (4) pp. *With 4 plates and many figures in the text.* Original blue cloth.

London, G. Bell & Sons, 1915. *sFr. 400.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The Braggs, father and son, approched the phenomenon (of x-ray cristallography) from another end, by concentrating on the knowledge of atomic structure that x-ray shadows could provide. Their earliest experiments in connection, with

rock salt and diamonds, where highly successful in showing the arrangement of atoms in these substances. Later developments have shown that these experiments of the Braggs have virtually given the science of cristallography a new basis. Thus the fundamentally different qualities of two forms of carbon, graphite and diamond, are seen to be due to differences in the arrangements of their atoms and in the distances between them. This makes it possible in the commercial laboratory to build new substances and materials on an arrangement of atoms that will ensure certain desired qualities" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 406b; Cajori History of Physics, p. 374; Dictionary of Scientific Biography II, pp. 397-400; Taton, Histoire Générale des Sciences, III, 2, pp. 189-190.

See reproduction opposite.

RENAISSANCE CIVILISATION

27. BURCKHARDT, Jacob (1818-1897). Die Cultur der Renaissance in Italien. 8vo. (4), 576 pp. Contemporary half-calf.

Basle, Schweighauser'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1860. *sFr. 600.-*

FIRST EDITION. For Burckhardt "it was not merely that works of art and culture provided the historian with his most fertile material for the interpretation of previous phases of human experience; history itself was (or should be) a form of art. The mechanical piling up of the results of specialized research, dear to so-called 'scientific historians', was not enough; there must be also 'intuition' an imaginative ability to re-create the vision of life underlying the relicts left by former times. To see the past in these terms was to see it as the expression of the inexhaustible creative power of the human mind - great individuals, great artistic achievements, great monuments of civilisation, all exemplified in different ways its potentialities. Scholarship, painstaking investigation, were indeed essential, but they must be properly used and directed. Only thus could a particular source or authority throw light on the character of a person, the significance of a style, the pervasive atmosphere of a period" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, I, p. 427).

Burckhardt "may be considered as the founder of *Kulturgeschichte*. To him culture was the value, the positive sense of history. It meant freedom not arbitrary, external freedom, but the inner, spiritual evolution: ' the sum total of those developments of the spirit which take place spontaneously and do not claim any universal or compulsory validity'" (Thompson, *History of Historical Writing*, II, p. 454).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 347.

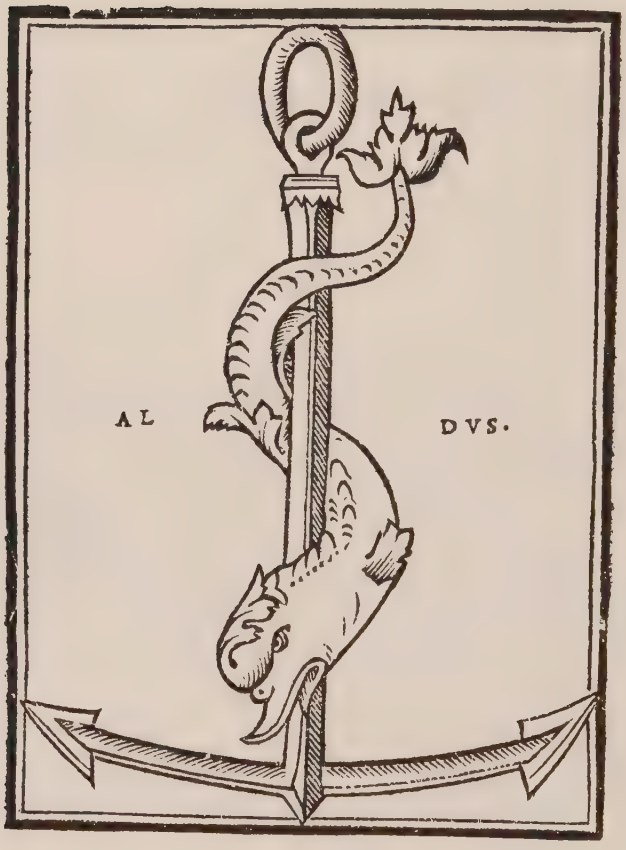
See reproduction opposite.

THE PRICE OF REVOLUTION

28. BURKE, Edmund (1729-1794). Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the Proceedings in Certain Societies in London Relative to that Event. 8vo. (IV), 356 pp. Modern half-calf, a fine copy.

London, Printed for J. Dedsley, in Pall Mall, 1790. *sFr. 700.-*

IL LIBRO DEL CORTEGIANO DEL CONTE BALDESAR CASTIGLIONE.



Haſſi nel priuilegio, & nella gratia ottenuta dalla Illuſtriſſima Signoria che in queſta, ne in niun'altra Citta del ſuo dominio ſi poſſa imprimere, ne altroue impreſſo uendere queſto libro del Cortegiano per .x. anni ſotto le pene in eſſo contenute.

No. 29. Castiglione. Copy illuminated for Angela Mozzoni-Cicogna.

FIRST EDITION of this important work by the famous English statesman and political writer. "His anger and disgust were exacerbated by the dread that the aims, principles, methods and language which he detested in France might infect the people of England. This it was which provoked the *Reflections,* in which his distrust of the 'Perfectibilitarians' and of mere destructive criticism of institutions was magnificently voiced. To the view that the old régime was so rotten that wholesale revolution was necessary, Burke replied that any revolution that did not bring real liberty which comes from the administration of justice under a settled constitution without bias from the mob, was no liberty. 'Alas!' he said, 'they little know how many a weary step is to be taken before they can form themselves into a mass which has a true political personality'... The *Reflections* achieved immediate success all over Europe, even though it cost Burke the allegiance of the Whigs. Lonely now, he finally enjoyed a European authority which had never attained in his own country or with his own party" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 239; Todd, A Bibliography of E. Burke, 53a.

See reproduction on page 37.

THE GENTLEMAN

29. CASTIGLIONE, Baldassare (1478-1529). Il Libro del Cortegiano. Small folio. 122 unnumbered leaves, the last is blank and has the Aldus anchor on verso. *Each beginning of a chapter is decorated with an illuminated historiated initial, furthermore, there is a picted vignette at the beginning and the end of each chapter.* Contemporary dark brown calf, gilt lettering on spine and panels (repaired), preserved in a half-morocco box, a fine clean copy, title and last leaf very lightly spotted.

Venice, Nelle Case d'Aldo Romano e d'Andrea d'Asola, 1528. *sFr. 15,000.-*

FIRST EDITION. "'The Courtier' depicts the ideal aristocratic, and it has remained the perfect definition of a gentleman ever since. It is an epitome of the highest moral and social ideas of the Italian Renaissance,many of them inspired by classical examples... Castiglione's 'The Courtier' became the prototype of the genus 'courtesy book' published in various forms during the following century, in which rules of behaviour were formulated. The book was translated into most European languages and between 1528 and 1616 no less than one hundred and eight editions were published" PMM.

This is an extremely rare example of fine Venetian sixteenth century book illustration. The practice of decorating printed books was particularly strong in Venice, beginning with the earliest printers, Johannes de Spira and Nicolaus Jenson. A superb school of book illuminators sprang up there, whose careers up to about 1500 are traced in the recent publication by G. Mariani-Canova, *La Miniatura Veneta del Rinascimento,* (Venice, 1969). The last und most powerful artistic personality among these illustrators was Antonio Maria Sforza. The New York Public Library possesses a Lectionary manuscript done for Pope Leo X (reigned 1513-1521) and Pietro Bembo (1470-1547), believed to date about 1519 (Mariani-Canova, *op. cit.* pp. 181-182, 184-185). In the delicate rendering of the 'Three Maries at the Tomb' (fig. 182) we may detect a source for the light (pastel-like) rendering of such miniatures as the rabbit (leaf 22_v) and others in the present volume.

AL REVERENDO ET ILL. S. D. MICHEL DE SYLVA VESCOVO DI VISEO.

Vando il S. Guid'ubaldo di Montefeltro Duca d'Vrbino passò di questa uita, io insieme con alcun'altri Caualieri, che l'haueano seruito, restai alli seruitii del Duca Francesco Maria dalla Rouere, herede & successor di quello nel stato: & come nell'animo mio era recente l'odor delle uirtù del Duca Guido, & la satisfattione, che io queglianni haueua sentito della amoreuole compagnia di cosi excellenti persone, come allhora si ritrouarono nella Corte d'Vrbino, fui stimulato da quella memoria à scriuere questi libri del Cortegiano: il che io feci in pochi giorni, con intētione di castigar col tempo quegli errori, che dal desiderio di pagar tosto questo debito erano nati. Ma la fortuna gia molt'anni, m'ha sempre tenuto oppresso in cosi continui trauagli, che io non ho mai potuto pigliar spatio di ridurgli à termine, che il mio debil giudicio ne restasse contento. Ritrouandomi adunq; in Ispagnia, & essendo di Italia auisato, che la S. Vittoria dalla Colonna Marchesa di Pescara: allaquale io gia feci copia del libro, cōtra la promessa sua ne hauea fatto transcriuere una gran parte, nō potei non sentirne qualche fastidio, dubitandomi di molti inconuenienti, che in simili casi possono occorrere. nientedimeno, mi confidai, che l'ingegno, & prudentia di quella Signora (la uirtù dellaquale io sempre ho tenuto in uenerationе come cosa diuina) bastasse à rimediare, che pregiudicio alcuno, non mi uenisse dall'hauer obedito à suoi comandamenti. In ultimo seppi che quella parte del libro, si ritrouaua in Napoli in mano di molti, & come sono glihomini sempre cupidi di nouità, parea che quelli tali tentassero di farla imprimere. Ond'io spauentato da questo periculo, ditermi naimi di riueder subito nel libro quel poco, che mi comportaua il tēpo con intentione di publicarlo, estimando men male lasciarlo ueder poco castigato per mia mano, che molto lacerato per man d'altri, cosi per exequire questa deliberatione cominciai à rileggerlo, & subito nella prima fronte admonito dal titulo presi non mediocre tristezza: laqual anchora nel passar piu auanti molto si accrebbe, ricordādomi la maggior parte di coloro, che sono introdutti nei ragionamenti esser gia morti, che oltre à quelli de chi si fa mentione nel proemio dell'ultimo, morto è il medesimo M. Alphonso Ariosto, à cui il libro è indrizzato, giouane affabile, discreto, pieno di suauissimi costumi, & atto ad ogni cosa cō ueniente ad homo di Corte. Medesimamente il Duca Iuliano de Me

No. 29. Castiglione. Il Libro del Cortegiano. Venice, 1528.

This copy was illuminated for Angela Mozzoni (fl. first half of the 16th century), wife of the Milanese nobleman Giovanni Pietro Cicogna. Her coat of arms are picted on the recto of the second leaf, a stork (in Italian 'cicogna') holding a snake in its bec and the devise "Invisa colubris" (see Spreti, *Encyclopedia Nobiliare Italiana, 1928-1932, vol. III).*

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 59; Renouard, p. 105.3; Gamba 294.
See reproduction on page 30 and opposite.

THE CENTIGRADE SCALE

30. CELSIUS, Anders (1701-1744). Observationer om twänne beständiga grader pa en thermometer. 8vo. In: "Kongl. Swenska Wetenskapsacademiens Handlingar", vol. III, pp. 171-180. Wrappers.

Stockholm, L. L. Grefing, 1742. *sFr. 300.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Today Celsius is best known in connection with a thermometer scale. Although a 100-degree scale had been in use earlier, it was Celsius' famous observations concerning two 'constant degrees' on a thermometer(1742), that led to its general acceptance. As the 'constant degrees' or fixed points, he chose the freezing and boiling points of water, calling the boiling point zero and the freezing point 100. The present system, with the scale reversed, introduced in 1747 at the Uppsala observatory, was long known as the 'Swedish thermometer'. Not until around 1800 did people start to referring to it as the Celsius thermometer" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, III, p. 174).*

THE LION'S VOICE

31. CHURCHILL, Winston Leonard Spencer (1874-1965). A Speech in the House of Commons, 20 August 1940. 8vo. 16 pp. Original printed wrappers.

London, His Majesty's Stationary Office, 1940. *sFr. 250.-*

FIRST EDITION. "If the Gettysburg Address is one of the most moving statements of democracy confronted by tragedy, Churchill's historic exhortations are its equal in their ringing assertion of democracy confronting the seemingly irresistible forces of tyranny. (Lincoln and Churchill were far more than a century apart in temperament, but they shared a genius for language)" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 424; Woods, (A), 60a.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY H. WEIDITZ AND H. BURGKMAIR

32. CICERO, Marcus Tullius (106-43 B.C.). Officia. Von den Tugentsamen aemptern und zugehoerungen, eynes wohl and rechtlebenden Menschen. Folio. 8 unnumb. leaves, XCI leaves (last blank missing). *With 103 woodcuts by Hans Weiditz, one by Hans Burgkmair and two by the Master H.S.* Red morocco, gilt inside dentelles and edges (Chambolle-Duru), splendid copy from the library of Edouard Rahir.

Augsburg, H. Steyner, 29 April 1531 *sFr. 6,300.-*

OFFICIA M·T·C·

Ein Büch / So Marcus Tullius Cicero der Römer / zů seynem Sune Marco. Von den tugentsamen ämptern vnd zůgehörungen / eynes wol vnd rechtlebenden Menschen / in Latein geschriben / Welchs auff begere / Herren Johansen von Schwartzenbergs &c. verteütschet / Vnd volgens / Durch jne / in zyerlicher Hochteütsch gebracht / Mit vil Figuren / vnnd Teütschen Reymen / gemeynem nutz zů gůt / in Druck gegeben worden.

M. D. XXXI.

No. 32. Cicero. 1531. Woodcut by Hans Weiditz.

No. 33. Cloquet. Anatomie de l'Homme. Paris, 1821-31.

FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE. These genuine woodcuts by Hans Weiditz rank among the masterpieces of the art of woodcutting in the 16th century. Of the 100 cuts of Weiditz 63 appear in this work for the first time. They deserve, like all cuts by this esteemed master, an extraordinary interest for the history of German costume and life in the early 16th century.

Two additional woodcuts are by the Master H.S. and one by Hans Burgkmair. The portait of the promotor of this work, Johannes Schwarzenberg, has been cut after a design by Dürer which is now lost.

Dodgson, II, 59, 143, 155; Fairfax-Murray 118; Musper L 117; Muther 678; Roettinger, Weiditz, 13.

See reproduction on page 34.

THE FIRST ANATOMIC ATLAS ILLUSTRATED WITH LITHOGRAPHS

33. CLOQUET, Jules Germain (1790-1883). Anatomie de l'Homme, ou description et figures lithographiées de toutes les parties du corps humain. Folio. 5 vols. (2), 2, 158 pp., *with 56 full-page plates;* (2), pp. (159)-322, *with 60 full-page plates;* pp. (323)-504, *with 70 full-page plates;* (2), pp. (505)-656, *with 72 full-page plates;* (2), pp. (657)-765, 5 leaves (index), *with 72 full-page plates.* Contemporary blue half-morocco, gilt back, lightly rubbed.

Paris, De Lasteyrie & Engelmann, 1821-1831. *sFr. 13,000.-*

FIRST EDITION of this very rare anatomic atlas, the first to be illustrated with lithographs.

Cloquet studied medicine at Paris and became surgeon at the Hôpital Saint-Louis. He was a friend and physician to general La Fayette, who was one of the first subscribers of this splendid work.

The lithographs were printed in the two first lithographic ateliers of Paris, those of Charles de Lasteyrie and Godefroy Engelmann, both founded in 1816. With this two ateliers begun the great development of the lithographic art in France.

This work can scarcely be found complete with all the 300 plates, because it was published in 51 issues during a period of ten years. Our set is a very fine one, despite some very light browning in some volumes.

Garrison-Morton 409; Garrison, History of Medicine, p. 445; Hahn/Dumaitre, Histoire de la Médecine et du Livre Médicale, pp. 334,339; Hirsch II, pp. 53-54; Wellcome II, p. 360 (two incomplete copies).

See reproduction on page 35.

POSITIVISM

34. COMTE, Auguste (1798-1857). Cours de Philosophie Positive. 8vo. 6 vols. Contemporary half-calf (joints repaired), red and green morocco labels on the spine, marbled edges, a fine set.

Paris, Bachelier, 1830-1842. *sFr. 2,200.-*

FIRST EDITION of Comte's great treatise in which, leading up from the mathematical and exact sciences, he developes an encyclopedic system that touches life, society, and knowledge at every point. Comte's ideas still have important meaning and interest.

The essence of Comte's Positivism "lies in the 'Laws of the Three States' of the progress of knowledge. According to this, knowledge passes through three phases: the Theological State, when it supposes phenomena to exist by their own will or by that of some external supranatural being; the Methaphysical State, when the will is due to some abstract force residing in but existing independently of the object; and the final or Positive State, when the explanation of the individual phenomenon is to be seen by reference to other more general phenomena.

"The remarkable achievement of Comte, all argument about the validity of his theories aside, is in the construction of a system which embraces all activity and knowledge. Having performed this great real service to thought, he almost sacrifices any claim to gratitude by the invention of a system of control which is retrograde and jejune. None the less, this attempt to link up all sciences, to relate its development to the progress of society, and to combine it with a system of improvement with humanity in place of an external supreme being, is still one of the major documents of secular philosophy" *(Printing and the Mind of Man,* pp. 178-179).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 295; Avon, Main Currents in Sociological Thought, I, pp. 63-109; Barnes, The History of Sociology, pp. 74-76; Becker/Barnes, Social Thought from Lore to Science II, pp. 568-594; Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, II, pp. 173 ff.; Merz, A History of European Thought in the Ninetennth Century, III, pp. 382-384.

See reproduction below.

COURS

DE

PHILOSOPHIE POSITIVE,

PAR M. AUGUSTE COMTE,

ANCIEN ÉLÈVE DE L'ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE, RÉPÉTITEUR D'ANALYSE TRANSCENDANTE ET DE MÉCANIQUE RATIONNELLE A LADITE ÉCOLE.

TOME PREMIER,

CONTENANT

LES PRÉLIMINAIRES GÉNÉRAUX ET LA PHILOSOPHIE MATHÉMATIQUE.

PARIS,

BACHELIER, LIBRAIRE POUR LES MATHÉMATIQUES,

QUAI DES AUGUSTINS, N° 55.

1830

No. 34. Comte. 1830-1842.

REFLECTIONS

ON THE

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE,

AND ON THE

PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN SOCIETIES IN LONDON

RELATIVE TO THAT EVENT.

IN A

LETTER

INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN SENT TO A GENTLEMAN *IN PARIS.*

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

EDMUND BURKE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. DODSLEY, IN PALL-MALL.

M.DCC.XC.

No. 28. Burke. 1790.

No. 36. Cruveilhier. Anatomie Pathologique. Paris, 1829-42.

DEDICATION COPY

BINARY NUMERATION

35. COUFFIGNAL, Louis. Sur l'Analyse Mécanique. Application aux machines à calculer et aux calcules de la méchanique céleste. 8vo. (8), 132, (4) pp. Original printed wrappers.

Paris, Gautiers-Villars, 1938. *sFr. 500.-*

FIRST EDITION. In this paper Couffignal proposed the binary numeration for calculating machines, which was since then adopted.

On the first page is a dedication in the hand of Couffignal to M. Lecornu, member of the 'Institut de France', furthermore there is an autograph letter to the same, with which he presents him this work. There is also added another paper by Couffignal, "Sur l'equilibre mécanique des masses tournantes" (offrint from "Comtes rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, vol. 198, 1934, 4to. 3 pp.).

Taton, Histoire Générale des Sciences, III, 2, p. 106.

THE FINEST ATLAS OF PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY

36. CRUVEILHIER, Jean (1791-1874). Anatomie Pathologique de Corps Humain, ou Descriptions, avec Figures Lithographiées et Coloriées, de Divers Altérations Morbides dont le Corps Humain est Susceptible. Folio. 40 parts bound in two volumes. *With 233 full-page lithographs, mostly colored by hand.* Contemporary half-calf, lightly rubbed.

Paris, J.B. Baillière, 1829-1842. *sFr. 6,200.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of the greatest atlas of pathology, which was published in 40 issues in a time over 13 years. "Jean Cruveilhier was a protege of Dupuytren and predecessor of Vulpian in the chair of pathologic anatomy, Faculty of Medicine Paris. He obtained his vast autopsy material in the deadhouse of the Salpêtrière and the Musée Dupuytren. Cruveilhier first described an intracranial epidermoid and noted the thinness of the anterior nerve roots in progressive muscular atrophy. His atlas with its beautifully colored lithographs, contains remarcable plates of several views of a cerebellopontine angle tumor and a falx miningoma, as well as splendid examples of spinal cord pathology" (McHenry, *Garrison's History of Neurology,* pp. 254-255).

"Very early in his professional residence in Paris Cruveilhier commenced the work for which he is chiefly remembered, his beautiful lithographed atlas, published as he says, 'to fill a gap in science, to make pathological anatomy popular, and give the students permanent standards of comparison'. The first volume was in the course of publication from 1829-35 and the second from 1835-42. The lithography was largely the work of an experienced illustrator of normal anatomy, Chazal, whose objective spirit and faithful reproduction of important and perhaps at the time little understood detail, made the figures of value lasting even to our time" (Long, *A History of Pathology,* p. 86).

"Cruveilhier was at the same time an experimenter, an anatomist, and a pathologist... His experiments on the formation of callus after bone fractures in pigeons

showed him the importance of extraosseous tissues (periosteum, muscles) in the reconstruction of bones of leverage... The *Anatomie pathologique du corps humain* is his true clame to fame for its illustrations, remarkable even today, and for its conception. In it he describes cysts; gastric *ulcus rodens*, which he isolated from chronic gastritis and from ulcer; colic diverticulosis; progressive muscular paralysis (at the same time as Aran and Duchenne); 'the fibrous bodies of the breast' that, with Velpeau and Sir Astley Cooper, he differentiated from breast cancer; diffuse cerebral sclerosis; the 'gelatinous disease' of the peritoneum; and the dilatation of the veins of the abdominal wall giving the appearance of a Medusa's head, later described by Clemens von Baumgarten. In 1829 he diagnosed a cerebral tumor with localisation of the lesion, which had invaded the acoustic nerve. The observation was so precise that nearly a century later (1927) Harvey Cushing found nothing to add to it. In the diagnosis of tumors Cruveilhier described 'cancerous juice' as criterion of malignancy; it was later replaced by the histological criterion" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* III, pp. 489-490).

Complete copy with the list of subscribers in vol. I, half-titles, indexes, etc., library stamps on the titles, some insignificant spots and light browning.

Garrison-Morton 2286; Hanlin/Martin, The Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 320; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 98; Goldschmid, Entwicklung und Bibliographie der pathologisch-anatomischen Abbildung, pp. 137-139; Hahn/Dumaître, Histoire de la Médecine et du Livre Médical, pp. 322, 336; M. Putscher, Geschichte der medizinischen Abbildung, p. 54, 58.

See reproduction on page 38.

THE FOUNDER OF MODERN COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY

37. CUVIER, Georges Léopold Dagobert (1769-1832). Leçons d'Anatomie comparée. 8vo. 5 vols. (4), XXXI, (1), 521, (1 errata) pp., *7 folding tables;* (4), XVI, 697, (3) pp.; (4), XXVIII, 558, (2) pp.; (4), XII, 539, (3) pp.; (4), VII, (1), 368 pp. *With 52 full-page engravings after drawings by the author.* Contemporary half-calf, gilt back, marbled edges, lightly rubbed.

Paris, Baudouin, An VIII (1800)-1805. *sFr. 2,400.-*

FIRST EDITION of this most important work by the great French naturalist, who "ranks with von Baer as one of the founders of modern morphology" (Garrison)

For Cuvier "in similar animals there takes place a cooperation between the organs that makes them, as far as regards their form, entirely dependent upon one another; the correlation between separate organs in the same body is studied in detail by Cuvier and to him represents the very basis of his conception both of animals' habits of life in nature and of their systematic classification. He points out that a carnivorous animal, while having a digestive canal intended to absorb this kind of food, must also possess sharp teeth for tearing the meat, jaws adapted to these teeth, claws for clutching its prey, power of rapid motion, and good visual organs; a beast of prey thus never has hoofs or flat molars, for they suit only herbivorous animals. A practised naturalist should thus be able to determine from the shape of one single, suitable selected part of the body the whole of the animal's structure, habits, and place in the system. And in this system, therefore, only such animals sould be grouped together as fully conform to one another, at least in the organs that are most

essential to life. The creation of a system based entirely upon such conformity in the organs henceforth became one of the missions in life that Cuvier never let out of sight" (Nordenskiöld, *History of Biology*, pp. 335-336).

Fine set despite a marginal waterstain and three marginal wormholes in vol. III.

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 20a; Garrison-Morton 311; Antony, Cuvier et la Chaire d'Anatomie Comparée du Museum, in "Arch. Mus. Nat. Hist." (6), 9 (1932), pp. 33-46; Nissen 1008; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 232-233; Waller 2254; Wellcome II, p. 423; Wood, Introduction to the Literature of Vertebrate Zoology, p. 57.

See reproduction below.

LEÇONS

D'ANATOMIE COMPARÉE

DE G. CUVIER,

MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT NATIONAL,

Professeur au Collége de France et à l'Ecole centrale du Panthéon, etc.;

Recueillies et publiées sous ses yeux par C. Duméril, chef des travaux anatomiques de l'École de Médecine de Paris.

TOME I.

Contenant LES ORGANES DU MOUVEMENT.

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BAUDOUIN, IMPRIMEUR DE L'INSTITUT NATIONAL DES SCIENCES ET DES ARTS.

An VIII.

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LE

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Par M. le Chr. CUVIER,

Conseiller d'État ordinaire, Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Institut Royal, Membre des Académies et Sociétés Royales des Sciences de Londres, de Berlin, de Pétersbourg, de Stockholm, d'Édimbourg, de Copenhague, de Gœttingue, de Turin, de Bavière, des Pays-Bas, etc., etc.

Avec Figures, dessinées d'après nature.

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CONTENANT

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A PARIS,

Chez DETERVILLE, Libraire, rue Hautefeuille, n°. 8.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE A. BELIN.

1817.

No. 38. Cuvier. 1817.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY

38. CUVIER, Georges Leopold Dagobert (1769-1832). Le Règne Animal distribué d'après son Organisation. 8vo. 4 vols. XXXVII, (1), 540 pp.; XVII, 532 pp.; XXIX, (1), 653 pp.; VIII, 255 pp. *With 15 full-page engra-*

vings. Contemporary calf, gilt back, gilt fillets on panels, marbled edges, very attractive set.

Paris, Deterville, 1817. *sFr. 1,900.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Into the center of individual and organized life Cuvier carried exact research, grounding it on the science of comparative anatomy. At the same time, he marked out as the principle problem, around which all investigations must turn, and upon which all classification must depend, the phenomenon of individual life, that great vortex into which agencies, processes and the elements of inorganic nature are continually drawn, from which they are continually ejected, preserving not the unity of substance but, among changing events, the unity of form. Keeping this unity of form, this absorbing vortex of life, the totality of organisation, always before him, Cuvier, in surveying the whole region of animated nature, fixes finally for the purposes of classification and division on that system of organs which expresses most truly the peculiarity of each of the great branches into which he divides the animal world - namely, the nervous system.

"The nineteenth century knows no greater figure than Cuvier; not even Humboldt, great and comprehensive as was his scientific view. The advantages also of Cuvier's position as permanent Secretary to the French Academy of Science were exceptional, and well fitted to bring out his extraordinary talents. We can say that in him, science has become fully conscious of its true methods, its present triumphs, the endless career which lies before it, and the limits which it cannot transgress" (Merz, *A History of European Scientific Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 128-133).

Printing and the Mind of Man 276; Dibner, Heralds of Science 195; Milestones of Science 42; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 101; Coleman, George Cuvier, Zoologist, A Study in the History of Evolution Theory (Cambridge, Mass. 1964); Nissen 1013; Nordenskiöld, The History of Biology, pp. 334-341; Singer, A History of Biology, pp. 231-235; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 232; Waller 11796; Wellcome, II, p. 423; Whitehead, P.J.P., The dating of the first edition of Cuvier's 'Le Règne Animal', in: 'Journ. Soc. Bibl. Nat. Hist.' 4, (1967), pp. 300-301.

See reproduction on page 41.

THE THEORY OF MUTATIONS

39. DE VRIES, Hugo (1848-1935). Die Mutationslehre. 2 vols. 4to. XII, 648 pp.; (2), XIV, 752 pp. *With many illustrations in the text and 12 full-page color plates*. Cloth, original printed wrappers bound in, a very fine set.

Leipzig, Veith & Co. 1901-1903. *sFr. 700.-*

FIRST EDITION. "De Vries produced a theory of life-entities, which he called 'pangens', by which he meant those qualities in the organism which are capable of independent variation, and each of which must, in his view, be represented by one material entity. He was especially preoccupied with the undeniable fact that the species in nature remain constant and that the slight transitions whereby, according to the old theory, one species is converted into another can never be observed; the species is a self-contained entity and yet the conversion of species must have taken place in the course of ages" (Nordenskiöld, *History of Biology*, p. 587).

"De Vries discovered, revealed, and proved the importance of Mendel's work. Advanced the theory of mutations or discontinous change in the character of species" (Horblit, *One Hundred Books Famous in Science*, 73 b).

Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 36; Garrison-Morton 240; Milestones of Science, no. 194; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 416; Sturtevant, A History of Genetics, p. 62.

See reproduction below.

DIE

MUTATIONSTHEORIE.

VERSUCHE UND BEOBACHTUNGEN

ÜBER DIE

ENTSTEHUNG VON ARTEN IM PFLANZENREICH

VON

HUGO DE VRIES,

PROFESSOR DER BOTANIK IN AMSTERDAM.

ERSTER BAND.

DIE ENTSTEHUNG DER ARTEN DURCH MUTATION.

MIT ZAHLREICHEN ABBILDUNGEN UND ACHT FARBIGEN TAFELN.

LEIPZIG,
VERLAG VON VEIT & COMP.
1901

Der zweite Band, mit dem das Werk abgeschlossen wird, soll längstens 1903 vollendet vorliegen.

No. 39. De Vries. 1901-1903.

SYBIL;

OR,

THE TWO NATIONS.

BY

B. DISRAELI, M.P.

AUTHOR OF "CONINGSBY."

"The Commonalty murmured, and said, 'There never were so many Gentlemen, and so little Gentleness.'"—BISHOP LATIMER.

IN THREE VOLS.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN, PUBLISHER;
GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
1845.

No. 40. Disraeli. 1845.

ENGLAND'S "TWO NATIONS"

40. DISRAELI, Benjamin (1804-1881). Sybil, or the Two Nations. 8vo. 3 vols. VIII, 315 pp.; (2), 324 pp.; (2), 326 pp. Contemporary half calf, red morocco labels on the spines.

London, Henry Colburn, 1845. *sFr. 500.-*

FIRST EDITION. When *Sybil* was written a long historic day was ending in England, a

No. 41. Dodart. Histoire des Plantes. Engraving by Nicolas Robert.

new era beginning, and no eyes saw so clearly as Disraeli's the death of the old day, the birth of the new, or what and how great their differences would be. In this work is exhibited the social relations of rich and poor (the "Two Nations") under thus régime, and under changes in which, while the peasantry were neglected by a shabby aristocracy ignorant of its duties, factory life and a purblind gospel of political economy imbruted the rest of the population. These views were enforced by a startling yet strictly accurate representation of the state of things in the factory districts at that time. Taken from the life by Disraeli himself, accompanied by one or two members of the Young England party of which he was the head, it was the first of its kind; and the facts as there displayed, and Disraeli's interpretation of them (a marvel of perceptive and prophetic criticism), opened eyes, roused consciences, and led direct to many reforms.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 319; Allibone's Dictionary of English Literature, I, p. 505.

See reproduction on page 43.

A NEW STEP IN BOTANY

41. DODART, Denis (1635-1707). Mémoire pour servir à l'Histoire des Plantes. Large folio. 2 leaves, 131 pages. *Illustrated with a splendid frontispiece engraved by Le Clerc of Louis XIV's visit to the Académie Royale des Sciences, and 39 full-page engravings, of which 28 are by Nicolas Robert and 11 by Abraham Bosse.* Half-morocco, a fine copy, a marginal tear carefully repaired, some folds are pressed.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, (1675)-1676. *sFr. 5,900.-*

FIRST EDITION OF DODART'S OUTLINE FOR THE HISTORY OF PLANTS. The project originated about 1666 and 1667 when the Académie Royale des Sciences was founded. Colbert and Perrault envisioned a comprehensive history of all natural sciences, and Denis Dodart, physician, botanist, and celebrated philantropist, was commissioned with the botanical part. He intended to include examples of the plates and descriptions which were to typify the final project. The "Mémoires" also contain a methodological introduction and a model showing how to conduct botanical researches. Because of Dodart's recommendation of phytochemical analysis, this work marks a new step in botany.

Nicolas Robert (1614-1685), already celebrated for his services in botanical illustration which he had rendered to Gaston d'Orléans at Blois, was commissioned to design the drawings of the plants, with the exception of ten engravings which were done by Abraham Bosse (1602-1676). In the medium of engraving these two artists have never been surpassed as flower illustrators. The delicacy and accuracy of their plates became exemplary.

Dodart was also the first to clearly define the purpose of botanical illustration. "Whenever possible, the plants were to be portrayed life size; if larger, but no more than twice the size of the page, they were be represented as cut in two, if still larger, some detail would be given in fullsize, so that the true size of the plant could be better appreciated. Moreover, all the technical resources of engraving were to be fully utilized... The book is a landmark in botanical illustration. No less authority than van Spaendonck, speaking in an age which knew the lovely work of Ehret and Redouté, proclamed it the finest in the world" (W. Blunt, *The Art of Botanical Illustration,* p. 112).

Dodart chose for this first essay 39 plants of which a dozen are of American origin, some reproduced for the first time.

Nissen 502; Pritzel 2341; Mille et un Livre Botanique de la Collection Arpad Plesch, p. 203; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 265; Taton, The Beginning of Modern Science, p. 369.

See reproduction on page 44.

EINSTEIN'S INITIAL PAPER ON THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY

42. EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. In: "Annalen der Physik". Vierte Folge. Bd. 17. No. 10. pp. 891-921.

Leipzig, J.A. Barth, 1905. - Bound with:

3. *Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper; von A. Einstein.*

Daß die Elektrodynamik Maxwells — wie dieselbe gegenwärtig aufgefaßt zu werden pflegt — in ihrer Anwendung auf bewegte Körper zu Asymmetrien führt, welche den Phänomenen nicht anzuhaften scheinen, ist bekannt. Man denke z. B. an die elektrodynamische Wechselwirkung zwischen einem Magneten und einem Leiter. Das beobachtbare Phänomen hängt hier nur ab von der Relativbewegung von Leiter und Magnet, während nach der üblichen Auffassung die beiden Fälle, daß der eine oder der andere dieser Körper der bewegte sei, streng voneinander zu trennen sind. Bewegt sich nämlich der Magnet und ruht der Leiter, so entsteht in der Umgebung des Magneten ein elektrisches Feld von gewissem Energiewerte, welches an den Orten, wo sich Teile des Leiters befinden, einen Strom erzeugt. Ruht aber der Magnet und bewegt sich der Leiter, so entsteht in der Umgebung des Magneten kein elektrisches Feld, dagegen im Leiter eine elektromotorische Kraft, welcher an sich keine Energie entspricht, die aber — Gleichheit der Relativbewegung bei den beiden ins Auge gefaßten Fällen vorausgesetzt — zu elektrischen Strömen von derselben Größe und demselben Verlaufe Veranlassung gibt, wie im ersten Falle die elektrischen Kräfte.

- - -. Ueber einen die Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtspunkt. In "Annalen der Physik". Vierte Folge. Bd. 17. No. 6. pp. 132-148.

Leipzig, J.A. Barth, 1905. - And:

- - -. Ueber die von der molekularkinetischen Theorie der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden Flüssigkeiten suspendierten Teilchen. In "Annalen der Physik". Vierte Folge. Bd. 17. No.8. pp. 549-560. 8vo. Half-morocco.

Leipzig, J.A. Barth, 1905. *sFr. 5,900.-*

FIRST EDITION OF EINSTEIN'S FIRST THREE MOST IMPORTANT PAPERS.

I. "In 1905 Einstein published a paper on the 'Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies', a document destined to prove one of the most epochal events in the history of human thought. In this paper, all the cobwebs of electrodynamics were swept aside. The essence of Einstein's position was that the difficulties which had beset the study of electrodynamics had arisen from our retention of the stagnant ether as a fundamental frame of reference; but that in view of the anomalies this attitude had brought about, the time had come to submit it to a critical analysis" (D'Abro, *The Evolution of Scientific Thought from Newton to Einstein,* p. 143).

"Of the greatest importance is the consequence of Einstein's deduction that matter is one form of energy and that a quantity of energy equals the product of mass times the square of the velocity of light. If, therefore, a transformation of mass could be effected, there would result an enormous release of energy, a process continuing upon the sun's surface. This has formed the basis of today's atomic reactors and thermo-nuclear releases of energy" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science,* no. 167).

II. "Einstein described once his first paper of 1905 ('On a Heuristic Viewpoint Concerning the Production and Transformation of Light') as 'very revolutionary'. He was not exaggerating. The heuristic viewpoint of the title was nothing less than the suggestion that light be considered a collection of independant particles of energy, which he called light quanta... The success of Einstein's theory of specific heats in explaining old difficulties, predicting new laws, and establishing unexpected connections among thermal, optical, and elastic properties of crystals was the single most important element in awakening the interest of physicists in the quantum theory" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* IV, pp. 315-316). For this paper Einstein received the Nobel Prize in 1921.

III. "No one before Einstein had taken seriouly the fluctuation phenomena predicted by statistical mechanics, but he saw that the existence of such fluctuations could be used to demonstrate the correctness of the whole molecular theory of heat. The problem was to find a situation in which fluctuation could be observed, and Einstein found a solution of this problem in 1905, in his paper 'On the Movement of small Particles Suspended in a Stationary Liquid Demanded by the Molecular-Kinetic Theory of Heat'... deducing a result that could be used to test the atomic hypothesis and to determine the basic scale of atomic dimensions" (*Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* IV, p. 314).

Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie

von

A. Einstein

Leipzig :: Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth :: 1916

No. 43. Einstein. Allgemeine Relativitätstheorie. Leipzig, 1916.

Fine copy of the whole volume of the "Annalen der Physik" vol. 17, which was called by Max Born one of the most remarkable volumes in the whole scientific literature (see W.H. Croppe, *The Quantum Physicists*, 1970).

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 26b; Weil 6,8,9.

See reproduction on page 46.

THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY

43. EINSTEIN, Albert (1879-1955). Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie. 8vo. 64 pp. Original printed wrappers, fine uncut copy.

Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1916. *sFr. 2,700.-*

FIRST (SEPARATE) EDITION of Einstein's theory of relativity, the most important scientific theory of our time, pointing out that the ideas of absolute space and time are figments of the imagination - metaphysical concepts not derived directly from the observation and experiments of physics.

Einstein had been on the track of his theory since 1905, but it was not until 1916 that he formulated it completely and had it appear fully fledged. Its importance was at once recognized by specialists, but only in 1919, when one of the leading predictions was confirmed by the British Eclipse Expedition, did it attain public recognition.

"This separate edition, for which the text was set up anew, is printed on good, stronger paper, the wrappers are of strong material too, and it is described now as the 'original edition' of this classic paper" (Weil, no. 80a).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 408; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 26 c; Boni/Russ/Lawrence, no. 78; Schilpp-Shields, no. 86; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, IV, pp. 319-333.

See reproduction opposite.

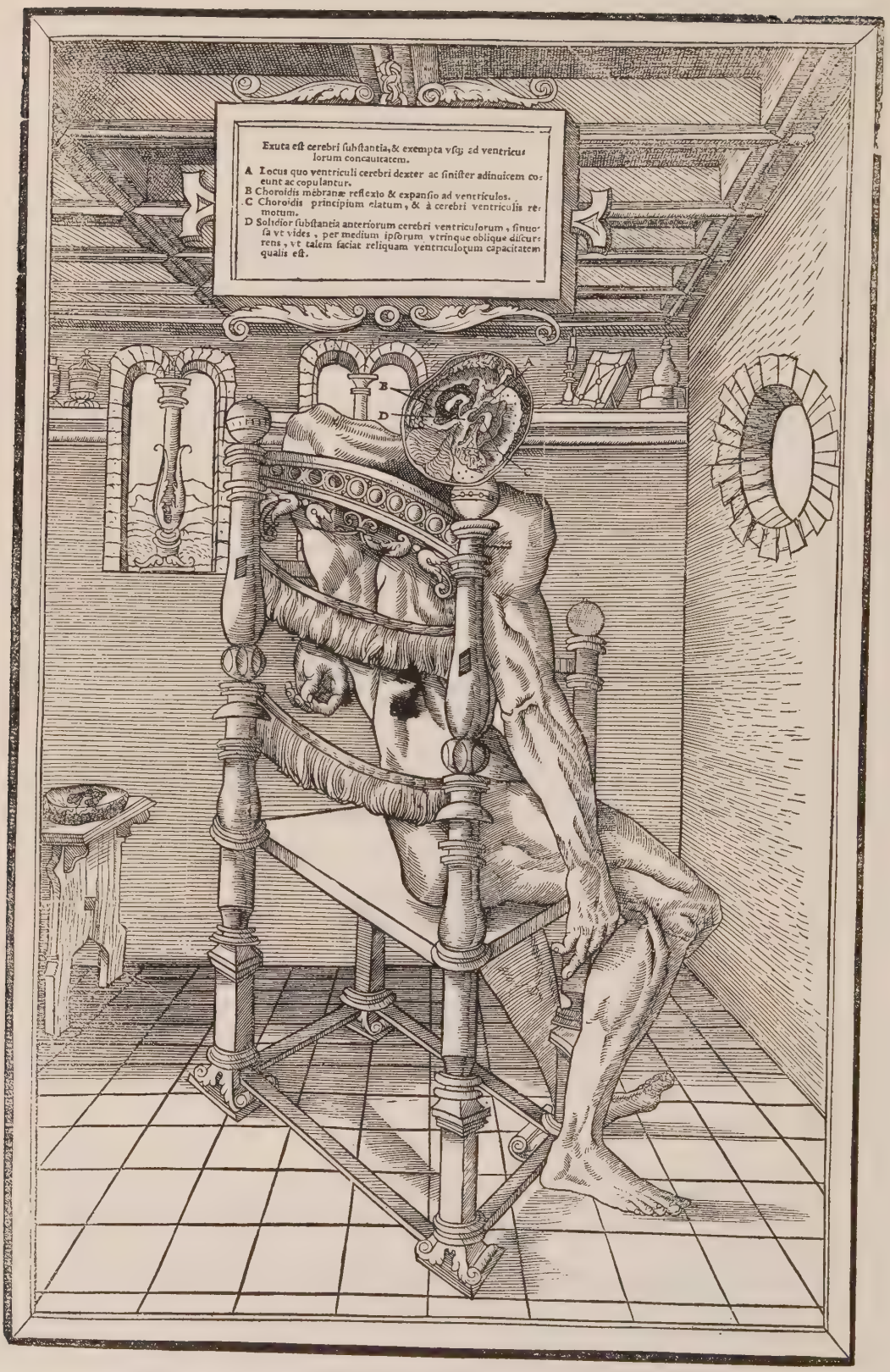
THE FIRST PUBLISHED WORK TO INCLUDE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WHOLE EXTERNAL VENOUS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

44. ESTIENNE, Charles (1501-1564). De Dissectione Partium Corporis Humani libri tres. Folio. 12 unnumbered leaves, 375 (i.e. 379) pp. *With 62 splendid full-page and several smaller woodcuts, numerous fine initials.* Old calf, lightly rubbed, gilt panels, back and edges.

Paris, Simon de Colines, 1545 *sFr. 15,000.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION of this magnificent illustrated anatomical work, surpassed only by Vesalius' *Fabrica*.

"Estienne's main scientific work, 'De dissectione partium corporis humani' (1545), poses a particular problem: although it was published two years after the 'Fabrica' of Vesalius, it antedates it in actual composition. Estienne worked it out in collaboration with the surgeon Estienne de la Rivière, who had probably done some dissection


Exuta est cerebri substantia, & exempta vsq; ad ventriculorum concauitatem.
A Locus quo ventriculi cerebri dexter ac sinister adinuicem coeunt ac copulantur.
B Choroidis membranæ reflexio & expansio ad ventriculos.
C Choroidis principium elatum, & à cerebri ventriculis remotum.
D Solidior substantia anteriorum cerebri ventriculorum, sinuosa vt vides, per medium ipsorum vtrinque obliquè discurrens, vt talem faciat reliquam ventriculorum capacitatem qualis est.
B
D

No. 44. Estienne. De Dissectione. Paris, S. de Colines, 1545.

and also helped in preparing the plates. Estienne first used woodcuts executed by Jollat and stored in his father-in-law's office (four plates are dated from 1530 to 1532), then he used various erotic engravings - among others - and inserted a special section that included internal anatomic details; finally from 1534 to 1539, he had some original anatomical plates made. In 1539 Estienne de la Rivière lodged a complaint against Estienne's claiming his rights as author. The lawsuit delayed the publication of the work, two-thirds of which had already been printed and was subsequently submitted in 1541 to the Faculté de Médecine for approval.

"In the 'De Dissectione', Estienne stated at the outset the principle of the new anatomical method: 'One should not believe in books on anatomy but far more in one's own eyes'. The book's many original observations include the morphology and physiological significance of the 'feeding holes' of bones, the catilaginous meniscus of the temporomandibular joint, the orbicular ligament of the radius, the three part composition of the sternum, the path of the trigeminal and phrenic nerves, a sharp distinction between the sympathetic chain (considered as nerve) and the vagus, the canal of the ependyma, and the enlargements of the spinal cord, the cerebrospinal fluid, the valvulae in the hepatic veins, and the scrotal septum. Estienne also described the ideal anatomical theatre and expounded the technique of dissecting cadavers and wiring skeletons." *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* IV, p. 413).

A light marginal waterstain at the beginning and at the end, a small portion of the margins of the first three leaves carefully repaired, otherwise a fine copy of this beautifully illustrated work.

Choulant-Frank, Anatomic Illustration, pp. 152-155; Cushing, A Bio-Bibliography of Andreas Vesalius, pp. 33-36; Garrison Morton 378; Garrison's History of Neurology, pp.37-40; Herrlinger, Geschichte der medizinischen Abbildung, pp.1-101; Thornton, Medical Books, p. 47; Osler 2541; Waller 2819; Wellcome I, 6076.

See reproduction opposite.

ANALYTICAL MATHEMATICS

5. EULER, Leonhard (1707-1783). Introductio in analysin infinitorum. 4to. 2 vols. Allegorical frontispiece, title leaf printed in red and black with an engraved vignette, XVI, 320 pp., and a folding table; title-leaf printed in red and black with an engraved vignette, 398, (2) pp. *With 40 engraved plates and an engraved portrait of J.J. Dortous de Mairan.* Contemporary boards, a fine uncut set.

Lausanne, Marc Michel Bosquet, 1748. *sFr. 2,000.-*

FIRST EDITION. "In his *Introduction to Mathematical Analysis* Euler did for modern analysis what Euclid had done for ancient geometry. It contains an exposition of algebra, trigonometry and analytical geometry, both and solid, a definition of logarithms as exponents, and important contributions to the theory of equations. He evolved the modern exponential treatment of logarithms, including the fact that each number has an infinity of natural logarithms. In the early chapters there appears for the first time the definition of mathematical function, one of the fundamental concepts of modern mathematics. From Euler's time mathematics and physics tended to be treated algebraically, and many of his principles are still used in teaching mathematics" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man 196; Russo, Eléments de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 70; Smith, History of Mathematics I, pp. 520-524; Struik, A Source Book in Mathematics, pp. 345-346.

See reproduction on page 52.

INTRODUCTIO
IN ANALYSIN
INFINITORUM.

AUCTORE

LEONHARDO EULERO,

Professore Regio BEROLINENSI, *& Academiæ Imperialis Scientiarum* PETROPOLITANÆ *Socio.*

TOMUS PRIMUS.

LAUSANNÆ,

Apud MARCUM-MICHAELEM BOUSQUET & Socios.

MDCCXLVIII.

No. 45. Euler. Introduction in analysin. Lausanne, 1748.

I. *Experimenta circa gradum caloris liquorum nonnullorum ebullientium inſtituta. A* Daniele Gabr. Fahrenheit, R. S. S.

CUM elapſis abhinc circiter decem annis in Hiſtoriâ Scientiarum Societatis Regiæ Pariſienſis legiſſem, quod celeberrimus *Amontonius*, ope alicujus thermometri ab eo inventi, detexiſſet, aquam fixo caloris gradu ebullire; ſtatim magno accendebar deſiderio, thermometrum ejuſmodi mihimet ipſi præparare, ut pulchrum hocce naturæ phænomenon mihi oculis perluſtrare liceret, & de veritate experimenti convictus eſſem.

Quapropter thermometri ſtructuram quidem tentabam, ſed ob habitudinis ſufficientis in elaboratione illius defectum, vana erant conamina, licet ſæpius iterata; & quoniam etiam alia negotia prohibebant thermometri elaborationi magis inſiſtere, opportuniori repetitionem illius dedicabam tempori. Cum defectu virium atque temporis ardor non langueſcebat, æque avidus enim experimenti exitum videndi manebam. In mentem autem mihi veniebant ea, quæ ſolertiſſimus ille rerum naturalium ſcrutator de rectificatione barometrorum ſcripſerat; obſervaverat enim altitudinem columnæ mercurialis in barometro a vario temperamento mercurii aliquantulum (ſatis ſenſibiliter tamen) turbari. Ex his rebar, quod thermometron fortaſſe e mercurio conſtrui poſſet, cujus ſtructura non adeo difficilis foret, & cujus tamen ope experimentum maxime a me deſideratum explorare liceret.

No. 46. Fahrenheit. 1724.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

IN

ELECTRICITY.

BY

MICHAEL FARADAY, D.C.L. F.R.S.

FULLERIAN PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER, ETC., OF THE ROYAL AND IMPERIAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCE OF PARIS, PETERSBURGH, FLORENCE, COPENHAGEN, BERLIN, GOTTINGEN, MODENA, STOCKHOLM, PALERMO, ETC., ETC.

Reprinted from the Philosophical Transactions of 1831—1838.

LONDON:

RICHARD AND JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR,

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

1839.

No. 48 Faraday. 1839-1855.

MEASURING TEMPERATURE

46. FAHRENHEIT, Daniel Gabriel (1686-1736). Experimenta circa gradum caloris. 4to. In: "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society", vol. XXXIII, pp. 1-3. *With a large folding table.* Old wrappers.

London, 1724. *sFr. 950.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION. Fahrenheit stimulated by Amontons's researches "began to study the accurate construction of thermometers. He was a native of Danzig, but went to Amsterdam to secure a business education; he became interested in physics, and travelled in England, Denmark and Sweden. He was a manufacturer of meteorological instruments. That he attained considerable celebrity is evident from his election to the Royal Society of London in 1724" (Cajori, *A History of Physics*, p. 114).

"With his 'Experiments concerning the Degrees of Heat' Fahrenheit perfected the modern instrument, his principal innovation being a 'fixed point' of departure, namely the temperature to which water can be cooled when mixed with ice and salt. This he called zero. A the ends of his scale were normal human blood-heat, which he took as 96°, and the normal freezing point of water, 32°. When this scale was later

Dr Schweigger
L L L
from the auth.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

IN

ELECTRICITY.

BY

MICHAEL FARADAY, F.R.S. M.R.I.
Corr. Mem. Royal Acad. of Sciences of Paris, St. Petersburgh, &c. &c.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY RICHARD TAYLOR, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

1832.

No. 47. Faraday. Experimental Researches in Electricity. First Series.
London, 1832. Dedication copy to. Dr. Schweigger.

extended upwards, the boiling point of water fell at 212°. He may have been the first to use mercury as a thermometric fluid." -PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 182; Magie, Source Books in Physics, pp. 131-133; Dictionary of Sientific Biography, pp. 516-518; Wolf, A History of Schience... in the 18th Century, pp. 307-308; Cajori, F. Note on te Fahrenheit Scale, in "Isis" 4, (1921), pp. 17-22.

See reproduction on page 53.

DEDICATION COPIES

THE DISCOVERY OF ELECTROMAGNETIC INDUCTION

47. FARADAY, Michael (1791-1867). Experimental Researches in Electricity. First - Twenty-Ninth Series (bound with three other papers and an index for the series I-XVI). 4to. 2 vols. Boards. Vol. I is preserved in a cloth box.

(London, 1832-1852). *sFr. 11,000.-*

FIRST EDITION of a virtually complete set of the very rare offprints from the "Philosophical Transactions", published between 1832 and 1855 in 30 series with over 3000 paragraphs. Our collection lacks only the third and thirtieth series.

The First Series contains the account of Faraday's revolutionary discovery of electromagnetic induction and his statement of the law of the production of current by this induction. The Seventh Series contains the nomenclature which Faraday introduced and an account of his investigations of the laws of electrolysis. In the Ninth Series is stated his discovery of self-induction. Other most important contributions are made in the papers "On Induction" (1838), in which he proves that the electricity for a condenser resides on its surface; "On dielectric Polarisation (1839); on the electricity produced by the friction of steam or water with other bodies (1843); the account of his wellknown ice-pail experiment (1843).

In the paper "On New Magnetic Actions and on the Magnetic Condition of All Matter" (1846) Faraday describes "what is now known as diamagnetism. He called those bodies diamagnetic through which magnetic lines of force pass without producing the magnetic phenomena exhibited in iron. Such bodies were found to be affected by the magnetic field and the action thus exhibited was called diamagnetic action" (Magie, *A Source Book in Physics*, p. 503).

In 1846 Faraday discovered the relation between magnetism and light and a year later together with Plücker the magnetic qualities of gases.

"In 1852 Faraday made another noteworthy addition to physics and its literature, 'On the Physical Character of the Lines of Magnetic Force'. Faraday had been working on this experiment for some years and described the lines of magnetic force as 'those lines which are indicated in a general manner by the disposition of iron filings or small magnetic needles, around or between magnets'" *(Milestones of Science*, p. 36).

"With his discoveries Faraday contributed a parallel vocabulary of new electrical and magnetic terms that have become the language of the science. His work carried him into the study of dielectrics and the determination of 'specific inductive capacity'. It was no easy step between the invention of the electric generator by the process of induction (which constitutes the practical form of the electric generators today) and its practical use in industry" (Bern Dibner, *Ten Founding Fathers of the Electrical Science*, p. 38).

Nearly all of the first 15 papers bear the authograph dedication of Faraday to Johann Salomo Christoph Schweigger (1779-1857), professor of physics and chemistry at Halle and founder of the *Journal für Chemie und Physik*. Together with Poggendorff he constructed the first simple galvanometer. Many papers of the second volume have an authograph dedication to Heinrich Rose (1795-1864), professor of chemistry at Berlin, author of the *Handbuch der analytischen Chemie* and discoverer of the element niobium (1844). From the hands of Professor Rose, the second volume of this collection passed to Georg Hermann Quincke (1834-1924), known for his investigations on suspensions and electroendosmose.

A detailed list of the collection is available on application.

Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 64; Cajori, A History of Physics, pp. 240-245; Magie, A Source Book in Physics, pp. 472-511; Rosenberg, Geschichte der Physik, pp. 272-306; H.W. Mayer, A History of Electricity and Magnetism, pp. 52-62.

See reproduction on page 54.

THE GREAT EXPERIMENTER

48. FARADAY, Michael (1791-1867). Experimental Researches in Electricity. 8vo. 3 vols. VIII, 574 pp., 1 leaf (advertisements), *with 8 engraved folding plates;* VIII, 302 pp., *with 5 plates, 2 of which are folding;* VIII, 588 pp., *with 4 engraved plates, 3 of which are folding.* Original green blind-stamped cloth, preserves in a box, vol. I and II have the spine repaired conserving the back strip.

London, Richard and Edward Taylor, 1839-55. *sFr. 2,300.-*

FIRST EDITION of Faraday's magnum opus. "Faraday was both one of the greatest physicists of the nineteenth century and one of the finest experimenters of all time. His principal contributions were made in advancing our knowledge of the nature and potentialities of electricity... Faraday long sought the production of electricity by magnetism, and finally discovered in 1831 that when a wire moved with respect to a magnetic pole a current flowed in it. This was the principle of the dynamo and of the transformer, and with it Faraday opened his great series of investigations into electricity... Although his discovery of the electric motor and the dynamo was almost entirely incidentalto his theoretical discoveries, it laid the foundation of modern electrical industry - electric light and power, telephony, wireless telegraphy, television, etc. - by providing for the production of continuous mechanical motion from an electrical source, and vice versa". *Printing and the Mind of Man.*

Fine set, which is especially rare because the volumes are usually found in the Quaritch reprint of 1878-82.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 308; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 29; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 64. Jeffreys, no. 297; Milestones of Science, no. 62; Dibner, Ten Founding Fathers of the Electrical Sciences, pp. 37-38; Wheeler Gift Catalogue, nos. 959, 959a; Magie, A Source Book in Physics, pp. 511-513; Meyer, A History of Electricity and Magnetism, pp. 52-66.

See reproduction on page 53.

Expérience faite à Versaille, en presence de leurs Majestés et de la Famille Royale, par M. Montgolfier, le 19. Sept. 1783. La Machine Aérostatique avoit 57. Pieds de haut sur 41. de Diamètre.

THE FIRST AERIAL VOYAGE

49. FAUJAS DE SAINT-FOND, Barthélemi (1745-1819). Description des Expériences de la Machine Aérostatique de Mm. de Montgolfier. 8vo. XL, 299; (7) pp. *With an engraved frontispiece, one folding table and 8 engraved plates.* Contemporary calf, gilt back, a fine crisp copy.

Paris, Chez Cuchet, 1783. *sFr. 1,400.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The brothers Joseph and Etienne Montgolfier, paper makers near Lyons, worked with model hot-air balloons before building their 36-foot diameter globe that rose to 6000 feet on June 5, 1783. Their balloon was of linen, lined with paper, and as the heated air cooled, the balloon settled gently back to the ground. Another balloon, made of silk treated with rubber and filled with hydrogen was constructed by J.A.C. Charles. It was 13 feet in diameter and rose from the Champ de Mars in Paris on August 27, 1783. The first humans to rise in a free balloon were J.F. Pilatre de Rozier and a passenger, d'Arlandes, in a hot-air balloon in Paris on November 21, 1783, remaining aloft for over 20 minutes. Later, in an attempted crossing of the English Channel, westwards, Rozier and a companion were killed when their twin balloons, one hot-air and the other hydrogen, burned while in flight. This is the first account of balloon flight by a geologist who helped to finance these flights" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science, no. 179).*

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 229; Brockett 4377; Darmstedter, p. 238; Milestones of Science, no. 64; Russo, Eléments de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 86; Tissandier, p. 21; Wolf, History of Science and Technology in the 18th Century, pp. 577-582.

See reprodution on page 57.

Ueber den

Begriff der Wiſſenſchaftslehre

oder

der ſogenannten Philoſophie,

als

Einladungsſchrift zu ſeinen Vorleſungen

über dieſe Wiſſenſchaft

von

IOHANN GOTTLIEB FICHTE,

deſignirten ordentlichen Profeſſor der Philoſophie

auf der Univerſität zu Jena.

Weimar,

Im Verlage des Induſtrie Comptoirs

1794

No. 50. Fichte. 1794.

Der

geſchloßne Handelsſtaat.

Ein philoſophiſcher Entwurf

als Anhang zur Rechtslehre,

und

Probe einer künftig zu liefernden Politik

von

Johann Gottlieb Fichte.

Tübingen,

In der J. G. Cotta'ſchen Buchhandlung.

Im Spät-Jahre 1800.

No. 51. Fichte. 1800.

THE FOUNDATION OF KNOWLEDGE

50. FICHTE, Johann Gottlieb (1762-1814). Ueber den Begriff der Wissenschaftslehre oder der sogenannten Philosophie. 8vo. VIII, 68 pp. Contemporary board, uncut copy, very lightly browned.

Weimar, Im Verlage des Industrie-Comptoirs, 1794. *sFr. 600.-*

FIRST EDITION. Fichte intended by designating all philosophy *Wissenschaftslehre* the re-thinking of actual cognition, the theory of knowledge, the complete, systematic exposition of the principles which lie at the basis of all reasoned cognition. It traces the necessary act by which the cognitive consciousness comes to be what it is, both in form and in content. Not that it is natural history, or even a phenomenology of consciousness; it is the complete statement of the pure principle of the understanding in their rational or necessary order. But if complete, this *Wissenschaftslehre* must be able to deduce the whole organism of cognition from certain fundamental axioms, themselves unproved and incapable of proof; only thus can we have a system of reason. From these primary axioms the whole body of necessary thoughts must be developed, and the argument itself will indicate the path of the development. It will escape no one how the idea and method of the *Wissenschaftslehre* prepare the way for the later Hegelian dialectic, and how completely the whole philosophy of Schopenhauer is contained in the later writings of Fichte.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 244. *See reproduction opposite.*

THE CLOSED COMMERCIAL STATE

51. FICHTE, Johann Gottlieb (1762-1814). Der geschlossene Handelsstaat. Ein philosophischer Entwurf als Anhang zur Rechtslehre und Probe einer künftig zu liefernden Politik. Small 8vo. (22), 290 pp. Contemporary green boards.

Tübingen, J.G. Cotta, 1800. *sFr. 1,200.-*

FIRST EDITION. "In his ethics of social-economic values, Fichte seems to have been balancing two purposes. One of them was to safeguard the personal moral will from being engrossed and engulfed in cramping material enterprises. That was the ascetic note in his morality: the admonition to hearken, in any circumstances, to the still small voice of conscience, and to observe dutyful integrity in self-expression. His other purpose was to secure for the individual, as well as for the society and the nation, the external conditions of satisfactory self-reliant operation. With this purpose Fichte advocated, in *The Closed Commercial State* economic autarchy. A nation should balance its economic supply and demand within its own social economy. To prevent any disturbances of that balance by unregulated imports and exports, all foreign trade should be directed by the government. By avoiding both surpluses and scarcity, and using the labor of all to provide for the needs of all, the state can wipe out unemployment and poverty and assure to each citizen the conditions for human fulfillment" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, III, p. 196).

Becker/Barnes, Social Science from Lore to Science, II, p. 547; Cole, History of Socialist Thought, I, p. 223; Engelbracht, J.G. Fichte: A study of his Political Writings, p. 190; Goedecke, V, 8, 14; Meyer 167; Stammhammer, Sozialismus, II, 113; Whittaker, A History of Economic Ideas, p. 305; Anderson, E.N. Nationalism and the Cultural Crisis in Prussia (1939), pp. 13-63. *See reproduction opposite.*

52. FRAUNHOFER, Joseph von (1787-1826). Bestimmung des Brechungs- und Farbzerstreuungsvermögens verschiedener Glasarten in Bezug auf die Vervollkommnung achromatischer Fernröhre. 4to. In "Denkschriften der königl. Akad. d. Wissenschaften zu München für die Jahre 1814 und 1815", vol. V, pp. 193-226. *With 3 engraved folding plates.* Contemporary boards, very fine uncut copy.

München, 1817. *sFr. 1,500.-*

VIII.

Bestimmung

des

Brechungs- und Farbenzerstreuungs-Vermögens verschiedener Glasarten,

in

Bezug auf die Vervollkommnung achromatischer Fernröhre.

Von

Joseph Fraunhofer,

in Benedictbaiern.

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of Fraunhofer's best known work, which led to the discovery of spectroscopy. A folding plate engraved by the author, reproduces his idea of the spectrum. This is the first illustration of the solar spectrum.

The dark lines of the spectrum of sunlight were discovered by means of a telescope of a theodolite, between which and a distant slit admitting the light, a prism was interposed. These lines were for the first time carefully observed by Fraunhofer, and have on that account been designated "Fraunhofer's lines". He constructed a map of as many as 576 of these lines, the principal of which he denoted by the letters of the alphabeth from A to G. and by ascertaining their refractive indices he determined that their relative positions are constant, whether in spectra produced by the direct rays of the sun, or by the reflected light of the moon and planets.

"Fraunhofer's scientific studies were intimately related to his professional object: the design and production of the finest possible optical and mechanical instruments. Utilizing the lines of the solar spectrum as bench marks, he determined

with unprecedented precision the optical constants of various kinds of glass" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography,* V, p. 144).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 278 a; Milestones of Science, no. 70; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 153; Cajory, History of Physcics, p. 164; Gerlach, J. Fraunhofer und seine Stellung in der Geschichte der Optik, in "Optik", 20 (1963), pp. 279-292.

See reproduction opposite.

THE

GOLDEN BOUGH

A STUDY

IN COMPARATIVE RELIGION

BY

J. G. FRAZER, M.A.

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I

London

MACMILLAN AND CO.

AND NEW YORK

1890

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No. 53. Frazer. 1890.

Die

Grundlagen der Arithmetik.

Eine logisch mathematische Untersuchung

über den Begriff der Zahl

von

Dr. G. Frege,

a. o. Professor an der Universität Jena.

BRESLAU.

Verlag von Wilhelm Koebner.

1884.

No.54. Frege. 1884.

THE GOLDEN BOUGH

53. FRAZER, James George (1854-1941). The Golden Bough: A Study in Comparative Religion. 2 vols. 8vo. XII, (2), 409, (3) pp.; (8), 407 pp. *With a frontispiece in volume one.* Original editor's cloth, a very fine set.

London, Macmillan, 1890. *sFr. 750.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The development of Frazer's work shows both the strength and the

weakness of an inductive method. No one before or since has brought together such a volume of data on costumes and beliefs, classified and documented to stimulate other workers... His analysis of magic into sympathetic and contagious types still has some validity, and Frazer himself never maintained that his own theories were more than transitory and propounded to be superseded: 'After all, what we call truth is only the hypothesis which is found to work best'. He also believed that if his writings survived, it would be 'less for the sake of the theories they propound than for the sake of facts they record'... His other main importance in his time was simply the popularisation of comparative anthropology and the beginning of acceptance of his thesis that mankind is one and that 'when all is said and done our resemblances to the savage are still far more numerous than our differences from him" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, V, p. 145).*

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 374; Garrison-Morton 184; Malinoswski, Sir James George Frazer, in his "A Scientific Theory of Culture and other Essays (1944), pp. 177-221; Leach/Jarvie and others, in "Current Anthropopogy", 7 (1966) pp. 560-76.

See reproduction on page 61.

FREGE'S MASTERPIECE

54. FREGE, Gottlob (1848-1925). Die Grundlagen der Arithmetik. Eine logisch mathematische Untersuchung über den Begriff der Zahl. 8vo. 5 leaves, XI, (1), 119, (1) pp. Original printed wrappers pasted on boards, lightly rubbed.

Breslau, Wilhelm Koebner, 1884. *Sold.*

FIRST EDITION. "In order to provide a preliminary account of his view of arithmetic Frege wrote *Grundlagen.* It is in this book that he appeared for the first time, and to best advantage, as a philosopher and not merely as a logician. After an introductory announcement of his program the book contains a long, destructive attack on the views of his predecessors and contemporaries on two questions: What are numbers? What is the nature of arithmetical truth? The attack is brilliantly successful: the views Frege criticised are totally annihilated. He then outlined his own method of defining the basic notions of arithmetic in purely logical terms and proving the basic laws of arithmetic from purely logical principles. This account was deliberately formulated without the use of symbols (other than letters for variables). The work is fascinating even for those quite uninterested in the philosophy of mathematics, since in the course of it many ideas are presented which are of significance for the whole of philosophy" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy,* III, p. 226).

Frege was the initiator of the modern period in the study of logic and had great influence on philosophers as Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein, Alfred North Whiteheat and David Hilbert.

Angelilli, I. Studies on Frege (1967), pp. 40-42; Dummett, Frege, Philosophy of Language (1973), pp. XVIII-XXI and p. 685; Betrand Russell, The Logical and Arithmetical Doctrines of Frege, in: Essays on Frege (ed. E.D. Klemke, 1968), pp. 412-17.

See reproduction on page 61.

CONTRAST IDEAS

55. FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1939). Ein Fall von hypnotischer Heilung nebst Bemerkungen über die Entstehung hysterischer Symptome durch den "Ge-

genwillen". 8vo. Offprint from "Zeitschrift für Hypnotismus, Suggestionstherapie, Suggestionslehre und verwandte psychologische Forschungen". Heft III/IV, 1892/93. 12 pp. Wrappers.

Berlin, Hermann Brieger, 1893. *sFr. 600.-*

FIRST EDITION. This paper was published about the same time as the work in collaboration with Breuer on the mechanism of hysterical phenomena. "In the main Freud did here build on his and Breuer's essay, and made references to it, but the sections which deal with 'der Gegenwillen' have no counterparts in the latter. In this case history Freud took as a starting point for his reasoning what he called 'Vorstellungen, mit denen ein Erwartungsaffekt verbunden ist'. These ideas, he started , are of two kinds, a person's resulting to do something or attain something, and his expectation that something will happen to him. The affects that are connected with these ideas depend, on the one hand, on the significance that the anticipated development has for a person, and on the other, on how uncertain he is that what he has resolved or desired will really take place. This uncertainty is expressed in what Freud termed 'peinliche Kontrastvorstellungen' that one will not succeed in one's resolves or that something different will happen from what one whishes. According to Freud's reasoning the 'contrast ideas' connected with expectations played an important role in the development of phobic symptoms" (O. Andersson, *Studies in the Prehistory of Psychoanalysis,* p.101).

Grinstein 10448; Jones, The Life and the Work of Sigmund Freud, I, pp. 240-241; P. Spehlmann, Sigmund Freuds neurologische Schriften, pp. 55-56.

DEDICATION COPY

THE DEFENCE PSYCHONEUROSES

56. FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1939). Die Abwehr-Neuro-Psychosen. Versuch einer psychologischen Theorie der acquirierten Hysterie, vieler Phobien und Zwangsvorstellungen und gewisser hallucinatorischer Psychosen. 8vo. Offprint from "Neurologisches Centralblatt". No. 10/11. 11 pp. Wrappers.

Leipzig, Veit & Comp., 1894. *sFr. 1,200.-*

FIRST EDITION. "In the source material from 1894 that elucidates the etiology of psychoneuroses, the paper *Die Abwehr-Neuro-Psychosen* has a central position. It was written at the beginning of the year and is one of the most interesting of Freud's early writings... In the *Abwehr-Neuro-Psychosen*, an attempt was made to explain not only the symptoms of hysteria, but also three further groups of symptoms, obsessional ideas, phobias and certain hallucinatory phenomena from the sphere of psychosis. From an etiological point of view what is most significant about this explanation is, that Freud assumed essential similarities in the genesis and continuation of these widely dissimilar groups of symptoms" (O. Anderson, *Studies in the Prehistory of Psychoanalysis,* p. 121).

Our copy bears the inscription by Freud's hand: "Avec les meilleures compliments de l'auteur".

Grinstein 10407; Jones, The Life and Writings of Sigmund Freud, I, pp. 262 ff.; Spehlmann, Freuds neurologische Schriften, pp. 56-61. *Reproduction on p. 64.*

Avec les meilleurs compliments de l'auteur

Separat-Abdruck aus
„Neurologisches Centralblatt".
Uebersicht der Leistungen auf dem Gebiete der Anatomie, Physiologie, Pathologie und Therapie des Nervensystems einschliesslich der Geisteskrankheiten. 1894. No. 10 u. 11.
Red.: Prof. Dr. E. Mendel. — Leipzig, Veit & Comp.

Die Abwehr-Neuro-psychosen.

Versuch einer psychologischen Theorie der acquirirten Hysterie, vieler Phobien und Zwangsvorstellungen und gewisser hallucinatorischer Psychosen.

Von Dr. **Sigm. Freud**, Privatdocent in Wien.

Bei eingehendem Studium mehrerer mit Phobien und Zwangsvorstellungen behafteter Nervöser hat sich mir ein Erklärungsversuch dieser Symptome aufgedrängt, der mir dann gestattete, die Herkunft solcher krankhafter Vorstellungen in neuen, anderen Fällen glücklich zu errathen, und den ich darum der Mittheilung und weiteren Prüfung würdig erachte.

No. 56. Freud. Dedication copy.

DEDICATION COPY

FREUD'S FIRST INDEPENDENT ENTRY INTO THE FIELD OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

57. FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1939). Ueber die Berechtigung, von der Neurasthenie einen bestimmten Symptomenkomplex als "Angstneurose" abzutrennen. 8vo. Offprint from "Neurologischen Centralblatt". No. 2. 16 pp. Wrappers.

Leipzig, Veit &comp., 1895. *sFr. 1,100.-*

FIRST EDITION. Freud completed this paper in December 1894 and gave in it "the first published account of his ideas regarding anxiety neurosis... The main etiological factor in anxiety neurosis, was according to the paper, the practice of coitus interruptus, but also other consitions implaying a withholding of sexual excitation, could become etiological factors of primary importance" (O. Andersson, *Studies in the Prehistory of Psychoanalysis*, p. 160).

Freud gave a full description of the anxiety neurosis "in a paper that appeared in January 1895, a few moments before his *Studies in Hysteria*. It was his first independent entry into the field of psychopathology" (Jones, *The Life and Writings of Sigmund Freud*, I, p. 256).

Our copy bears in Freud's hand the inscription: "Hommage de l'Auteur".

Grinstein 10389; Spehlmann, Sigmund Freuds neurologische Schriften, pp. 60-61.

DIE

TRAUMDEUTUNG

VON

DR. SIGM. FREUD.

»FLECTERE SI NEQUEO SUPEROS, ACHERONTA MOVEBO.«

LEIPZIG UND WIEN.
FRANZ DEUTICKE.
1900.

No. 58. Freud. Die Traumdeutung. Leipzig & Wien, 1900.

58. FREUD, Sigmund (1856-1939). Die Traumdeutung. 8vo. (4), 371, (5) pages. Contemporary half-cloth, a very fine copy.

Leipzig & Vienna, Franz Deuticke, 1900. *sFr. 9,500.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of Freud's greatest single work and one of the most influential books in the twentieth century.

About 1895 "Freud was beginning to discover the significance of the dream as the partially concealed expression of repressed wishes. He used free association to analyse dreams. He discovered the importance of childhood experience in the emotional life of the adult. All of that resulted in his publication *Die Traumdeutung* in 1900, a volume which is considered to be his greatest work and which advanced psychoanalysis far. It showed many of the psychological mechanisms at work in the concealment of the true meaning of dreams. It introduced the concept of the endoscopic censor, which acted as the agent in repression and did duty for concience until the superego was invented" (Boring, *History of Experimental Psychology*, p. 710).

Of the first edition of the *Interpretation of Dreams* were only printed six hundred copies, of which 351 were sold in the first three years. The second edition was not published till nine years later. Before Freud's death, however, it had gone through eight editions.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 389; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 32; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, V, pp. 175-178; Alexander & Selesnick, History of Psychiatry, pp. 253-255; Allen, Modern Discoveries in Medical Psychology, pp. 86-116; Watson, Great Psychologists, pp. 479-481; Zilboorg, A History of Medical Psychology, pp. 484-500.

See reproduction on page 65.

WITH NINETY-SIX FULL-PAGE WOODCUTS BY DUERER'S TEACHER

59. FRIDOLIN, Stephan (d. 1498). Schatzbehalter oder Schrein der wahren Reichtümer des Heils und ewiger Seligkeit. Folio. 352 unnumbered leaves (lacking the first and last blanks). Rubricated throughout in blue and red. *Illustrated with 96 magnificent full-page woodcuts by Miachael Wolgemuth, five of them are repeated.* Old vellum.

Nürnberg, Anton Koberger, November 8, 1491. *sFr. 50,000.-*

FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of one of the greatest rarities of 15th century book printing and illustration. It is one of the two chief works by this very early master of the woodcut. Michael Wolgemuth was born in Nürnberg in 1434, presided over a large workshop there, in which Albrecht Dürer was a pupil from 1486-1489.

Wolgemuth's "two chief works as a designer of woodcuts are to be found in the Schatzbehalter (1491), and the Nuremberg Chronicle (1493)... These are the two first important books with original illustrations published at Nuremberg, and with one exception (Breydenbach, 1486), the earliest book printed in Germany of which the woodcuts can be assigned with certainity to a known draughtsman (Dodgson, *Catalogue of German Woodcuts in the British Museum*, I, p. 240).

No. 59. Fridolin. Schatzbehalter. 1491. Woodcut by Michael Wolgemut.

The *Schatzbehalter* was in its days one of the most beloved examples of Old and New Testament typology, in which scenes from both Old and New Testament were represented and explained. The unusual feature of the *Schatzbehalter* was to point out not only analogies between the two, but also the contrasts (cf. Worringer, *Die altdeutsche Buchillustration*, p. 74).

Panofski, *Albrecht Dürer*, (1943), I, pp. 19-20, discusses the artistic significance of these woodcuts: "They opened up a new vision of the representional and expressive possibilities of the medium. Some of these woodcuts attain genuine monumentality. Yet their style is always definitely 'pictorial'... In embarking upon this adventure Wolgemuth... widened the scope and raised the ambitions of what had been a secondary medium, and thereby paved the way for Dürer and Holbein".

Very fine large copy (328 x 235 cm), the woodcuts in clear sharp richly inked impressions, entirely free from any coloring, some insignificant wormholes, several light spots and some very light marginal waterstains.

HC 14507; BMC II, 434; Goff S-306; Fairfax Murray 392; Schreiber 5202; Muther 423; Dodgson I, 240-245; Proctor 2070; Schramm XVII, p. 9; Morris, German Woodcuts, p. 82; Hind, A History of Woodcut, II, p. 371-375.

See reproduction on page 67.

FINGER PRINTS

BY

FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S., ETC.

London
MACMILLAN AND CO.
AND NEW YORK
1892

All rights reserved

No. 60. Galton. 1892.

THEORIA
MOTVS CORPORVM
COELESTIVM

IN

SECTIONIBVS CONICIS SOLEM AMBIENTIVM

AVCTORE

CAROLO FRIDERICO GAVSS

HAMBVRGI SVMTIBVS FRID. PERTHES ET I. H. BESSER
1809.

Venditur

PARISIIS ap. Treuttel & Würtz. LONDINI ap. R. H. Evans.
STOCKHOLMIAE ap. A. Wiborg. PETROPOLI ap. Klostermann.
MADRITI ap. Sancha. FLORENTIAE ap. Molini, Landi & C°
AMSTELODAMI in libraria: Kunst- und Industrie-Comptoir, dicta.

No. 61. Gauss. 1809.

60. GALTON, Francis (1822-1911). Finger Prints. 8vo. XVI, 216 pp. *With 24 figures on 16 plates.* Red cloth, gilt lettering.

London, Macmillan, 1892. *sFr. 600.-*

FIRST EDITION. Galton, a cousin of Darwin, was first engaged in anthropological investigations during his travels in Sudan, south-west Africa, and Spain. Then he turned to meteorology. But his name is closely associated with studies in anthropology, heredity, and genetics. He was also the originator of eugenic studies.

Galton was the first to explain the possibility to use finger prints as a means of identification. In 1888 he read a paper before the Royal Institution on personal indentification commenting on the recently introduced anthropometric method of Bertillon. But it was only the present book permitting to entitle him the founder of a system for the identification of criminals. Galton's system was so successful that it was soon adopted by the British police forces.

Printing and the Mind of Man 376; Garrison-Morton 186; Thornton & Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 246; Osler 1598.

See reproduction opposite.

GAUSS' METHOD OF LEAST SQUARES AND THE LAW OF QUADRATIC RECIPROCITY

61. GAUSS, Carl Friedrich (1777-1855). Theoria motus corporum coelestium in sectionibus conicis solem ambientum. 4to. XI, (1), 227 (1), 20 pp. *With an engraved plate.* Contemporary half-calf, upper part of one joint cracked, library stamps on the title, light marginal stain at the last five leaves, else a fine copy.

Hamburg, F. Perthes & J.H. Besser, 1809. *sFr. 1,800.-*

FIRST EDITION of this fundamental work by the 'Prince of Mathematics'. "In the first years of this century neither the parabolic nor the circular figure of the orbits seemed to answer in the case of the new planet Ceres, nor could the inclination of the orbit be neglected. It required all the skill of Gauss to tackle the entire problem and this was done in his fundamental work 'Theoria motus corporum coelestium'. As the 'Principia' form the foundation of all physical, so does the 'Theoria Motus' of all calculating astronomy... Two problems are herein treated in a novel and complete manner. The first was to calculate by a simple and accurate method from the necessary number of observations the orbit of a planet or comet on the assumption of Newton's law of gravitation, but without any other conditions. This was achieved to perfection, a proof of the usefulness of the method being the fact that Gauss succeeded in finishing in one hour a calculation which had taken Euler three days. The second problem arises from the fact that the number of observations is always in excess of the number mathematically necessary, and that, owing to the unavoidable inaccuracies, different sets of observations give slightly different orbits. Gauss resolved this problem with the so-called method of least squares" (Merz, *A History of European Scientific Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, I, pp. 182 and 183).

Brendel, Ueber die astronomischen Arbeiten von Gauss, in "Werke" (1926), vol. 11, 2-3; Lodge, Pioneers of Science, pp. 299-300; Berry, A Short History of Astronomy, pp. 357-359; Poggendorff, I, 854; Russo, Eléments de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 119; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 202. *Repr. opposite.*

No. 62. Goethe. Zur Farbenlehre. Tübingen. 1810.

GOETHE'S MOST IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORK

62. GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832). Zur Farbenlehre. 2 vols. of text. 8vo. XLVIII, 654 pp.; XXVIII, 757, (1) pp.; and the atlas in 4to. 24 pp., *17 engraved plates mostly colored by hand*, 12 pp. Contempory half-calf, gilt back with morocco labels, very lightly rubbed.

Tübingen, J. G. Cotta, 1810. *sFr. 5,800.-*

FIRST EDITION of Goethe's capital work expounding his theory of light and colors. Discredited for acentury as a contribution to optics, recent revolutionary reversals of Newtonian optics have brought Goethe's experiments back under careful scrutiny.

Goethe believed that white light must be simpler and purer than colored, and that therefore Newton's theory of color must be wrong. He therefore framed a theory of color in which white light was fundamental. The present work is an exposition of this theory. Goethe was 20 years preparing it, and despite opposition and even abuse, held to his beliefs until his death.

"Goethe's chapter on physiological colors (those which depend more on the condition of the eye than on the illumination) is the most successful and also typifies his psychological approach to color. Color vision involves an exiting stimulus and a conscious sensation. Goethe was concerned with the latter, and he posited three primary sensations - yellow, blue and purple (for him the purest red). In his color circle these three primaries alternated with orange, violet and green, each of which he claimed, could be seen to be compounded of the two adiacent primaries" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, V, p. 445)*.

Together with J. Seebeck (1770-1831), Goethe is credited with the valuable discovery that silver chloride under proper conditions can produce a colored "photograph" (Hoppe, *Geschichte der Optik*, p. 19). The "Farbenlehre" deals also with this kind of experiments.

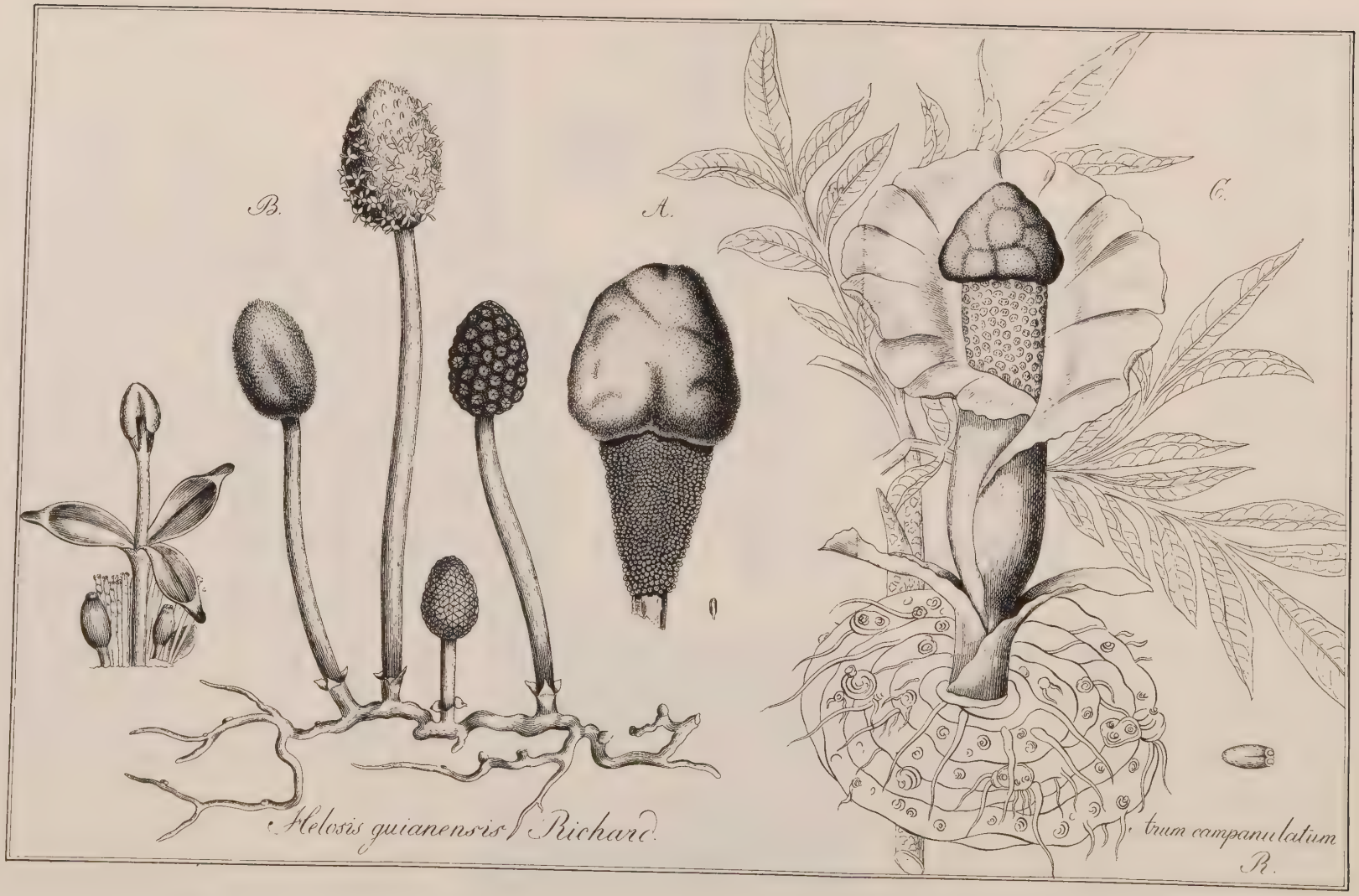
Fine set, the atlas with the plates printed on sheets of different size and the numbers on plate XIV and XV corrected by hand, all characteristics of the first issue.

Cushing G-307; Dampier, History of Science, p. 814; Goedecke IV, 3, p. 583, no. 46a; D.L. MacAdam, Source of Color Science, pp. 84-86; B. Chance, Ophtalmology, p. 127; Kippenberg 389; Nordenskiöld 282 ff; Poggendorff I, 923; British Optical Association Library II, 40; Schreiber, Speck Collection, 2289-91.

See reproduction opposite.

GOETHE AS A PIONEER OF EVOLUTION

63. GOETHE, Johann Wolfgang von (1749-1832). Zur Naturwissenschaft überhaupt, besonders zur Morphologie. 8vo. Vol. I, part I: XXXII, 96, VIII, pp. 9-64, *with an engraved full-page plate;* part II: pp. 97-256, pp. 65-96; part III: pp. 257-304, pp. 97-240, *with two full-page plates;* part IV: pp. 305-368, pp. 241-384, *with a folding table;* vol. II, part I: (4), 64 pp., 124 pp., *with two full-page plates and a folding table;*



No. 63. Goethe. Zur Naturwissenschaft überhaupt. Stuttgart & Tübingen, Cotta, 1817-1824.

part II: pp. 65-160, pp. 125-220, *with a full-page plate and 2 folding plates*. Original printed wrappers, preserved in two boxes.

Stuttgart & Tübingen, J.G. Cotta, 1817-1824. *sFr. 4,300.-*

EXTREMELY RARE COMPLETE SET OF THE FIRST ISSUES of Goethe's most important contribution to biology. For the first time here are printed his paper on the vertebral theory of the skull, his preliminary sketch to a general introduction to comparative anatomy and his researches on the intermaxillary bone. In these papers Goethe introduced for the first time the term 'morphology'.

"The attidude adopted by Goethe towards the theoretical application of comparative anatomy my be profitable explored by a comparison of his two researches on the intermaxillary bone and the vertebral theory of the skull... The alleged absence of the premaxilla in men was considered to separate him from the apes - a conclusion which ignored the inference that if the bone is absent in man it is also wanting in the higher apes. Goethe sought to establish its presence in man by methods not dissimilar from those of modern anatomists. He examined ist condition in a number of mammals, noted variations in its state of development and correlated them with feeding habits, investigated aberrant cases such as that of the elephant, and succeeded in finding the bone in some species in which it had not been described. Finally, by comparing human adult and foetal skulls, he demonstrated its occurence in man. He thus established the importance of embryology in the interpretation of adult structure. His work in fact, is an admirable essay in comparative anatomy... To Goethe the implications and significance of the two problems were identical, and the only inference he drew from them was a comfirmantion of his theory of the common plan or idea. To such an outlook, deduction and induction are interchangeable. Had the history of the intermaxillary bone suggested to his mind any conception of genetic relationship, he would shurely have said so. Goethe was therefore a forerunner of Darwin only in the sense that before the historical continuity of species could be established it was necessary to formulate a doctrine of homologies, and in this important work Goethe played a leading part" (Cole, *A History of Comparative Anatomy*, pp. 470-471).

This collection of papers by Goethe contains also some of his basic contributions to botany, geology, meteorology and theory of colors.

Fine uncut, partly unopened set, with all parts bound in their original printed wrappers, which in this case are of great importance because they contain the indexes, the errata and some addenda. Some insignificant browning, some small marginal tears repaired, some of the parts lightly loose.

Goedecke IV, 3, p. 589, no. 77; Hagen, no. 504; Mayer, Goethe-Bibliothek, nos. 1165, 1272, 1273, 1384, 1449, 1468; Adams, The Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences, pp. 247-249; Singer, History of Biology, pp. 218-220; Nordensköld, History of Biology, pp. 280-285; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, V, pp. 442-446; Schmid, Goethe und die Naturwissenschaften, no. 95; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 197-198; G.A. Wells, Goethe's Geological studies, in "Publications of the English Goethe Society", 35 (1965), pp. 92-137; id., Goethe and Evolution, in "Journal of the History of Ideas, 28 (1967) pp. 537-550; id., Goethe and the Intermaxillary Bone, in "British Journal for History of Science, 3 (1967), pp. 348-361.

See reproduction opposite.

O r g a n o n

der rationellen

H e i l k u n d e

von

Samuel Hahnemann.

Die Wahrheit, die wir alle nöthig haben,
die uns als Menschen glücklich macht,
ward von der weisen Hand, die sie uns zugedacht,
nur leicht verdeckt, nicht tief vergraben.
GELLERT

Dresden, 1810.
in der Arnoldischen Buchhandlung.

No. 64. Hahnemann. 1810.

VEGETABLE STATICKS:

Or, An Account of ſome

Statical Experiments

ON THE

SAP in VEGETABLES:

Being an ESSAY towards a

Natural Hiſtory of Vegetation.

Alſo, a SPECIMEN of

An ATTEMPT to Analyſe the AIR,

By a great Variety of

CHYMIO-STATICAL EXPERIMENTS;

Which were read at ſeveral Meetings before the ROYAL SOCIETY.

Quid eſt in his, in quo non naturæ ratio intelligentis appareat? Tul. de Nat. Deor.

——*Etenim Experimentorum longe major eſt ſubtilitas, quam ſenſûs ipſius—— Itaque eo rem deducimus, ut ſenſus tantum de Experimento, Experimentum de re judicet.* Fran. de Verul. Inſtauratio magna.

By *STEPH. HALES*, B. D. F. R. S. Rector of *Farringdon*, *Hampſhire*, and Miniſter of *Teddington*, *Middleſex*.

LONDON:

Printed for W. and J. INNYS, at the Weſt End of St. *Paul*'s; and T. WOODWARD, over-againſt St. *Dunſtan*'s Church in *Fleetſtreet*. M, DCC, XXVII.

No. 65. Hales. 1727.

THE FOUNDATION OF HEMOEOPATHY

64. HAHNEMANN, Samuel Christian Friedrich (1755-1823). Organon der rationellen Heilkunde. 8vo. (2), XLVIII, 222 pp, 1 leaf (errata). Contemporary boards, preserved in a cloth box.

Dresden, Arnoldische Buchhandlung, 1810. *sFr. 9,500.-*

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION of one of the most famous and sensational books in the medical literature of the nineteenth century. "Hahnemann was convinced that minute doses of drugs in greatly attenuated concentrations were efficacious cures. When modern practice is compared with the indiscriminate and massive prescriptions of his own days it will be seen how much closer we are to his views than to those of his contemporaries. Certainly his treatment showed that the *vis medicatrix naturae*, given a chance, with occasional and gentle assistance, often suffices to effect cure. He gave great prominence to therapeutics, introduced many new specifics... In his em-

phasis on the importance of studying the patient as a whole, he foreshadowed the psychosomatic component of modern medicine" - PMM.

Very fine clean copy, title leaf very lightly spotted.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 265; Diepgen, Geschichte der Medizin, vol. II, 1, pp. 37 ff.; Garrison-Morton 1966; Haeser, Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Medizin, vol. II, pp. 793-804; Garrison, History of Medicine, pp. 437-438; Schelenz, Geschichte der Pharmazie, pp. 640-641; Tischer, A. , Hahnemann und die Homöopathie (1936); L.J. Boyd, A Study of the Simile in Medicine (1936); R.E. Dudgeon, Hahnemann, the Founder of Scientific Therapeutics (1882); Waller 3960; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 177; Darmstaedter, p. 303; Partington, History of Chemistry,p. 587.

See reproduction opposite.

PLANT NUTRITION

65. HALES, Stephen (1671-1761). Vegetable Staticks: Or an Account of Some Statical Experiments on the Sap in Vegetables. 8vo. (7), VII, (2), 376 pp. *With 19 full-page engravings.* Contemporary calf, rebacked, lightly worn, first and last leaf lightly stained otherwise a fine clean copy.

London, For W. & J. Innys & T. Woodward, 1727. *sFr. 1,300.-*

FIRST EDITION of the first complete account of the physiology of plants. In three meetings during February 1727 Hales read the chapter on "The Analysis of Air" and at the last of these meetings the whole work received the imprimatur of the Royal Society, signed by Isaac Newton. Hales "studied the movement of sap in the plants and discovered what is now known as root pressure. He measured the amount of water lost by plants through evaporation and related this to the amount of water present in a given area of soil in which the plants were growing. He estimated rain and dewfall in this connection, measured the rate of growth of shoots and leaves, and investigated the influence of light on plants. He experimented on gases and found that they were obtainable from plants by dry distillation. He was the first to realize that carbon dioxide was supplied to plants by the air and formed a vital part of the plant's food supply. These experiments led the way to those of Ingenhousz and de Saussure, while his ideas on combustion and respiration facilitated the discoveries of Black, Lavoisier and Priestley" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 112).*

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, 45a; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 26; Milestones of Science, no. 91; Darmstaedter, p. 173; Poggendorff, 1000; Waller 11526; Rothschuh, History of Physiology, p. 96; J. v. Sach, Geschichte der Botanik (1875), pp. 514-521; Hawks/Boulger, Pioneers of Plant Study (1928), pp. 228-230; Partington, History of Chemistry, III, pp. 112-123.

See reproduction opposite.

DEDICATION COPY

THE INVENTION OF QUATERNIONS

66. HAMILTON, William Rowan (1805-1865). Lectures on Quaternions. 8vo. (6), 64, LXXI, (1), 736, (2) pp. Original cloth, top of the spine carefully repaired, a fine copy.

Dublin, Hodges & Smith, 1853. *sFr. 900.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The achievement in pure mathematics for which he is best remembered is the invention of quaternions, a linear algebra of rotations in space of three dimentions. Quaternions were the first non-commutative number system to be investigated in detail, and Hamilton's discovery that a consistent and useful system of algebra could be constructed without obeisance to the commutative law of multiplication was comparable in importance to the invention of non-Euclidean geometry. Quaternions led to vector-analysis, and were eventually superseded by the latter, which has become of the greatest importance in mathematical physics and was developed by Riemann and Christoffel into tensor analysis. This made possible the creation of the general theory of relativity" - PMM.

The verso of the half-title bears the following dedication in Hamilton's hand: "Mrs. William Barlow this book is presented with feelings of the deepest regard by the very old and very affectionate friend, the author".

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 334; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VI, pp. 85-93; M. Crowe, A History of Vector Analysis (1967); Reginald Stephenson, Development of Vector Analysis from Quaternions, in "American Journal of Physics", 34, (1966), pp. 194-201; Smith, History of Mathematics, I, pp. 461-462; Thornton & Tully, Scientific Books, p. 204.

See reproduction below.

LECTURES

ON

QUATERNIONS:

CONTAINING A SYSTEMATIC STATEMENT

OF

A New Mathematical Method;

OF WHICH THE PRINCIPLES WERE COMMUNICATED IN 1843 TO

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY;

AND WHICH HAS SINCE FORMED THE SUBJECT OF SUCCESSIVE COURSES OF LECTURES, DELIVERED IN 1848 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS,

IN

THE HALLS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN:

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIVE DIAGRAMS, AND WITH SOME GEOMETRICAL AND PHYSICAL APPLICATIONS.

BY

SIR WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,

FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS FOR SCOTLAND; OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; AND OF THE ROYAL NORTHERN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES AT COPENHAGEN; CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE; HONORARY OR CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL OR ROYAL ACADEMIES OF ST. PETERSBURGH, BERLIN, AND TURIN; OF THE ROYAL SOCIETIES OF EDINBURGH AND DUBLIN; OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY; THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY; THE SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES AT LAUSANNE; AND OF OTHER SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES;

ANDREWS' PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN;

AND ROYAL ASTRONOMER OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN:

HODGES AND SMITH, GRAFTON-STREET,

BOOKSELLERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

LONDON: WHITTAKER & CO., AVE-MARIA LANE.

CAMBRIDGE: MACMILLAN & CO.

1853.

No. 66. Hamilton. 1853.

CLASSIFICATION AND USES

OF

FINGER PRINTS

BY

E. R. HENRY, C.S.I.

(INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE)

LONDON

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, LIMITED

BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

1900

No. 70. Henry. 1900.

No. 67. Harris. Lexicon Technicum. London, 1704-1710.

67. HARRIS, John (1667-1719). Lexicon Technicum: or an Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences: Expalining not only the Terms of Art, but the Arts themselves. 2 vols. Folio. 463 unnumbered leaves (last blank), *title printed in red and black, with a portrait of the author, 7 full-page plates and numerous illustrations and diagrams in the text;* 431 unnumbered leaves, *title printed in red and black, with 7 engraved full-page plates and numerous woodcuts and diagrams in the text.* Contemporary calf, lightly rubbed, vol. I rebacked, fine set despite some light spots in volume II.

London, Printed for Dan. Brown, 1704-1710. *sFr. 2,800.-*

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST ALPHABETICAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA WRITTEN IN ENGLISH. "Harris who was an improvident divine and scientist, gave emphasis to practical and scientific subjects. As a fellow of the Royal Society (and its acting Vice-President for a time) he had ready access to many of the greatest scholars of the day, and his use of the works of such scientist as Ray and Newton is probably the first exemple of an encyclopedia-maker drawing directly on the device and help of experts, as such, is the original precursor of the modern system of inviting contributions from specialists. Harris' encyclopaedia was distinguished not only for its excellent plates, but also for its text line drawings and diagrams, and for its provision of bibliographies for some of the more important scientific subjects" (Collins, *Encyclopaedias and their History,* p. 99).

Newton's contribution to this encyclopaedia are *The Theory of the Moon* in vol. I, published first in a paper of 1702, and *De Natura Acidorum* (with an English translation) his only independent chemical paper, is published here for the first time. In botany Harris consulted Ray and Tournefort, in other areas Halley, Boyle, Nehemia Grew, John Woodward, John Wilkins, William Derham and John Collins.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 171a; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 25a; McKie, John Harris and his Lexicon Technicum in "Endeavour" 4 (1945), pp. 53-57; Hughes, Science in English Encyclopaedias, in "Ann. Sci." 7 (1951), pp. 340-370; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 156; Wolf, A History of Science, p. 40; Poggendorff I, 1020.

See reproduction on page 77.

THE FOUNDER OF CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

68. HAUY, René Just (1743-1822). Essai d'une Théorie sur la Structure des Crystaux, appliquée à plusieurs genres de substances crystallisées. 8vo. 4 unnumbered leaves, 236 pp. *With 8 folding plates.* Contemporary half-calf, a very fine crisp copy.

Paris, Gogué & Née de la Rochelle, 1784. *sFr. 4,900.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this work, which "raised mineralogy to the rank of a science" (Berzelius). Haüy "extended the six primitive forms of crystals by taking

the figure obtained by splitting crystals in their directions and planes of easy fracture, always constant in a cristalline substance. Thus, secondary faces were produced to those of the primitive forms and these were related in simple rations les than 1:6. In 1800 he sought to relate cristalline form to pyro-electric properties, especially in boracite. Often known as the founder of crystallography, his law of rational indices still bears his name" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, no. 92).

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 47; Milestones of Science, no. 94; Adams, The Birth and Development of Geological Science, p. 205-206; Darmstaedter, p. 240; Taton, Histoire Générale des Science II, p. 713; J.G. Burke, Origins of the Science of Crystals (1966), chs. 4 and 5; P. Groth, Entwicklungsgeschichte der mineralogischen Wissenschaften (1926), pp. 14-57.

See reproduction below.

ESSAI

D'UNE THÉORIE

SUR LA STRUCTURE

DES CRYSTAUX,

APPLIQUÉE

A PLUSIEURS GENRES DE SUBSTANCES CRYSTALLISÉES;

Par M. l'Abbé HAÜY, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, Professeur d'Humanités dans l'Université de Paris.

A PARIS,

Chez Gogué & Née de la Rochelle, Libraires, Quai des Auguſtins, près le Pont Saint-Michel.

M. DCC. LXXXIV.

SOUS LE PRIVILÉGE DE L'ACADÉMIE.

No. 68 Hauy. 1784.

DIE LEHRE

VON DEN

TONEMPFINDUNGEN

ALS

PHYSIOLOGISCHE GRUNDLAGE

FÜR DIE

THEORIE DER MUSIK.

VON

H. HELMHOLTZ,

Professor der Physiologie an der Universität zu Heidelberg.

MIT IN DEN TEXT EINGEDRUCKTEN HOLZSTICHEN.

BRAUNSCHWEIG,

DRUCK UND VERLAG VON FRIEDRICH VIEWEG UND SOHN.

1 8 6 3.

No. 69. Helmholtz. 1864.

"THE *PRINCIPIA* OF PHYSIOLOGICAL ACOUSTICS"

69. HELMHOLTZ, Hermann von (1821-1894). Die Lehre von den Tonempfindungen als physiologische Grundlage für die Theorie der Musik. 8vo. XI, (1), 600 pp. *With numerous illustrations and diagrams in the text.* Half-calf, very lightly rubbed, a fine clean copy.

Braunschweig, Friedrich Vieweg, 1864. *sFr. 1,900.-*

FIRST EDITION of Helmholtz' "monograph on the theory of hearing and acoustics which has remained a classic in the field, unapproached by any other subsequent writer" (Fulton).

"This foundation treatise on audition has been termed as the *Principia* of physiological acoustics" (Horblit).

The book contains the fundamental discoveries of the author on the physical theory of music and explains the physiological effects of music on the ear and its transmission through the nerves to the brain. Helmholtz "showed, both by analysis and by synthesis, that quality of tone depends on the order, number and intensity of the overtones or harmonics that may, and usually do, enter into the structure of a musical tone. He also developed the theory of differential and summational tones" (J.K., McKendrick).

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 49a; Milestones of Science 95; Garrison-Morton 1562; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 209; Cajory, A History of Physics, pp. 285-287; Rosenberg, Geschichte der Physik, pp. 723-737; Taton, Histoire Générale des Sciences III, p. 196-197; Hernstein/Boring, A Source Book in the History of Psychology, pp. 44-49; Magie, A Source Book in Physics, pp. 122-124.

See reproduction on page 79.

FINGER-PRINTS

70. HENRY, Edward Richard (1850-1931). Classification and Use of Finger Prints. 8vo. IV, 112 pp. *With 42 illustrations in the text and 11 plates.* Original cloth.

London, George Routledge & Sons, 1900. *sFr. 450.-*

FIRST EDITION. "E.R. Henry had reported to the Royal Commission his own use of the system as Inspector-General of Police in Begal, and in 1900 he published *Classification and Use of Finger Prints*, on which the system now used throughout the world is based. Henry was a Police Commissioner at Scotland Yard from 1903 to 1918" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 227).*

Garrison-Morton 189.

See reproduction on page 76.

THE FATHER OF HISTORY

71. HERODOTUS (ca. 484-425 B.C.). Herodoti libri novem quibus musarum indita sunt nomina. Folio. 140 unnumbered leaves. *With Aldus' anchor on the title and the last leaf.* XIX century marbled calf, red morocco label on the back, gilt edges and Aldus' device stamped in gold on both panels, a very fine crisp copy.

Venice, Aldus, 1502. *sFr. 7,500.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION. "Herodotus is the earliest historian; his predecessors were by contrast chroniclers. He was the first to collect his materials systematically, to test their accuracy as far as he could, and to arrange his story so as to appeal to, as well as inform his readers.

ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΙ ΕΝΝΕΑ, ΟΙΓΕΡ ΕΡΙΚΑ ΛΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΜΟΥΣΑΙ.

HERODOTI LIBRI NOVEM QVIBVS MVSARVM INDITA SVNT NOMINA.

ΜΟΥΣΩΝ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ.	MVSARVM NOMINA.
Κλειώ.	Clio.
Εὐτέρπη.	Euterpe.
Θάλφα.	Thalia.
Μελπομένη.	Melpomene.
Τερψιχόρη.	Terpſichore.
Ερατώ.	Erato.
Πολύμνια.	Polymnia.
Οὐρανία.	Vrania.
Καλλιόπη.	Calliope.

John Clerk 1722

"His subject, too, was a definite one: the history of the great Persian invasion of Greece between 490 and 479 B.C. The first four books - two thirds of the whole work - are devoted to the earlier history of the two protagonists. And as he traces the growth of Persia from subject state to empire, he also takes in the history of the adjacent countries, such as Lydia, Assyria, Egypt and even Scythia, and describes them and their peoples, giving what we should now call geographical data in full. Likewise, in describing the parallel development of Greece, he tells of the migrations, the colonies, the commerce, monuments, revolutions, religious beliefs and so on, of the peoples and cities.

"To him the major objective was a vivid and picturesque narrative, the lively description of places and human actions, not the subtle analysis of character and underlying motives... Certainly for the war itself his authority forms the basis of all modern histories; and, more than that, it is the stuff of legends. Herodotus is far more than a valuable source: always readable, his work has been quoted and translated ever since" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 41; Dibdin II, 19; Geschichte der Textüberlieferung der antiken und mittelalterlichen Literatur, I, p. 592; Hoffmann II, p. 229; Renouard, p. 35; Sandys, A History of Classical Scholarship, pp. 98, 104; Thompson, History of Historical Writing, I, pp. 24-27.

See reproduction above.

SYSTÊME
DE LA
NATURE.
OU

Des Loix du Monde Phyſique & du Monde Moral.

PAR M. MIRABAUD.

Secrétaire Perpétuel, & l'un des Quarante de l'Académie Françoiſe.

Naturæ rerum vis atque Majeſtas in omnibus momentis fide caret, ſi quis modò partes ejus, ac non totam complectatur animo.

PLIN. HIST. NATUR. *Lib.* VII.

PREMIERE PARTIE.

LONDRES,
M D C C L X X.

No. 72. Holbach. Systême de la Nature. 1770.

72. HOLBACH, Paul Henry Thierry (1723-1789). Système de la Nature ou des Loix du Monde Physique & du Monde Moral. 8vo. 2 vols. (12), 370 pp.; (4), 412 pp., 2 leaves (errata). Contemporary calf, gilt back and panels, red edges.

Londres, (Amsterdam, M.M. Ray), 1770. - Bound with:

REQUISITOIRE sur lequel est intervenu l'Arrêt du Parlement du 18 Août 1770, qui condamne à être brûlés différens Livres ou Brochures: 1.° La Contagion sacrée ou l'Histoire Naturelle de la Superstition:... 7.° Système de la Nature, ou des Lois du Monde physique & du Monde Moral. 8vo. 35 pp.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1770. - And:

EXTRAIT des Régistres du Parlement du dix-huit Août mil sept cent soixante-dix. 8vo. 4 pp.

Paris, P.G. Simon, 1770. *sFr. 1,900.-*

FIRST EDITIONS. "The *Système de la Nature* defines man as a product entirely of nature, subject to the laws governing the physical universe which, in turn, constitutes the whole reality. The soul, or spiritual substance, is an illusion; the moral and intellectual attributes of man are simply his organic machine considered in certain of its special,less visible operations. Since sensibility is a primary function of the animal organism, all of our higher faculties are derived ultimately from different forms that sensation takes. The only means of knowing man in nature is through the empirical and rational investigation of matter". (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy,* IV, p. 50).

Very fine set.

Printing and the Mind of Man 215; Tchemerzine VI, p. 243; Vercruysse, A 1; Lange, F.A., The History of Materialism (1950), I, IV, 3; Topazio, V. D'Holbach, Man of Science, in Rice Institute Pamphlets, 53, no. 4 (1967), pp. 63-68.

See reproduction opposite.

73. HORAE B.M.V AD USUM ROTOMAGENSE (in Latin and French). Manuscript on 126 vellum leaves (measuring 187 x 127 mm, and of which 5 are blank). Adorned with 13 full-page illuminations, each with a full border, flowers and animal motivs, 2 additional full illuminated borders, and lateral borders on the balance of the 225 pages. Richly illuminated initials in gold and color throughout. Rebound in a black morocco binding gilt in the style of the Tory Hours (Rivière and Sons, 1888).

Rouen, ca. 1450-1455.

No. 72. Horae. B.M.V. ad usum Rotomagense. Rouen ca. 1450.

PROVENANCE. (1) The present manuscript was illuminated for a lady whose figure appears as the kneeling donatrix in the *Adoration of the Virgin* (leaf 23_v). The Liturgy, the Calendar, and the Litany are clearly for the use of Rouen. The principle saints of Rouen are illuminated in gold in the Calendar, and the first illumination depicts all four Evangelists on one plate, which is also a feature found in a number of Rouen Books of Hours.

(2)From the library of Sir John Ross (1777-1856), Captain and later Rear Admiral in the British Navy and celebrated Arctic explorer.

CONTENTS.

1 blank leaf.

Leaves 1-12	Calendar.
Leaves 13_r-20_r	Sequences of the Gospels. At the head a large illumination of the *Four Evangelists Writing the Gospels*. In the border a fantastic bird.
Leaves 20_v-23_r	Prayers of the Virgin.
Leaves 23_v-30_r	Hours of the Virgin (in French). At the beginning of leaf 23_v there is a full-page of the *Virgin Crowned by Two Angels*.
Leaves 31_r-40_v	Hymns and Lessons of the Virgin. At the beginning, on leaf 31_r is a full-page illumination of the *Annunciation* painted in gold, silver and colors.
Leaves 41_r-51_v	Lauds. At the beginning, on leaf 41_r, is a full-page illumination of the *Visitation with a Wide Landscape*. In the antiphonary were singled out St. Nicholas (a favorite saint of Rouen) and St. Catherine, who was probably invoked for the sake of the donatrix.
Leaves 52_r-56_v	Hymns. At the beginning is a full-page miniature depicting the *Nativity*.
Leaves 57_r-59_v	Psalms. At the beginning is a full-page miniature with the *Adoration of the Shepherds*.
Leaves 60_r-64_v	"Ad sextam". At the beginning, on leaf 60_r, is a full-page miniature of the *Adoration of the Magi*.
Leaves 65_r-66_v	"Ad vesperas". At the beginning, on leaf 65_r, is a full-page miniature with the *Flight into Egypt*.
Leaves 67_r-70_v	"Ad completorium". At the beginning is a large miniature depicting the *Coronation of the Virgin*.
Leaf 71	Blank.
Leaves 72_r-87_v	The Seven Penitential Psalms and Litany. Among the saints invoked of particular Rouen devotion are St. Martin, St. Nicholas, St. Romanus, St. Mellon, St. Yvo, St. Vivien, St. Maclou and St. Audoene. Among the female saints invoked is St. Catherine.
Leaves 88_r-91_r	Hours of the Cross. At the beginning, the *Crucifixion Attended by the Spiritual Family of Jesus, His Swooning Mother, and the Roman Army*.
Leaves 91_v-94_r	Hours of the Holy Spirit. At the beginning, a large and elaborate miniature of *Pentecost*.
Leaves 94_v-95_r	Blank leaves with a later prayer penned in a delicate, eighteenth century hand.
Leaves 96_r-122_r	Office of the Dead. On leaf 96_r a full-page miniature presenting a funeral mass in a church attended by priests in full vestments.

DECORATION. This richly illuminated manuscript is distinguished by its elegant miniatures, which recall the style of the Schools of Paris and Rouen in the 1430's. A feature thereof, for example is the "tripartite diaphragm" arch of the *Annunciation* (leaf 31_r), which recalls the earlier manuscript 469 in the Bibliothèque Mazarine (cf. E. Panofsky, *Early Netherlandish Painting*, I, p. 381, no. 54.1). The closest analogy to the present manuscript is most likely the Hours of the Use of Rouen, Bibliothèque Nationale Ms. lat. 1167, catalogued by the Abbé de Leroquais (see *Les Livres d'Heures de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, I, no. 32), dated about the middle of

No. 73. Horae B.M.V. ad usum Rotomagense. Rouen, ca. 1450.

No. 74. Horae B.M.V. à lusaige de Rome. (Paris, Philippe Pigouchet for) Simon Vostre, (ca. 1502).

the fifteenth century. A less finished product of this school is manuscript 1900 in the National Library of Vienna (cf. H.J. Hermann, *Die westeuropäischen Handschriften und Inkunabeln... III: Französische und Iberische Handschriften der ersten Hälfte des XV Jahrhunderts,* Leipzig 1938, no. 23, plates LVII and LVIII).

Apart from the stylistic comparisons, a date of between 1450 and 1455 is suggested by the Calendar. St. Bernardinus of Siena was cononized in 1450; his feast is commemorated on May 20 and appears in the present Calendar. St. Vincent Ferier, who died in Vannes, became a favorite of Rouen, and was canonized in 1455. His feast (5th of April) is not mentioned, nor that of St. Catherine of Siena (30th of April), who was canonized in 1461. Her feast would be "de rigueur" for this manuscript because it appears from other indications that the donatrix of the present Book of Hours was devoted to St. Catherine. There is also no feast for St. Charlemagne, which in 1475 replaced the feast of St. Agnes (January 28). - cf. P. Perdrizet, *Le Calendrier Parisien à la Fin du Moyen Age,* (Paris, 1933), p. 37.

See reproductions on page 84 and 86.

PRINTED ON VELLUM

74. HORAE B.M.V. Les presents heures a lusaige de Rome au long sans require. 8vo. 124 leaves (a-q^{8}, r^{4}). 23 lines. *Printed on vellum. Large device of Simon Vostre on the title, 19 full-page cuts and each page of text is surrounded by a historiated border, partly on dotted ground.* XVIIIth century calf, gilt back and panels.

(Paris, Philippe Pigouchet for) Simon Vostre, (ca. 1502). *sFr. 8,000.-*

EXTREMELY RARE EDITION of which only two other copies are known, one in the British Museum, the other in the Cortland Bishop Library.

"In assuming the responsibility for duplicating a text so familiar in manuscript form, the fihteenth-century printer faced all of the difficulties of competing with the manuscript, complicated by the fact that the Horae, as the only liturgical volume for the laity, had developed a unique personal character, in addition to being lavishly illustrated. On the other hand, the need for multiple copies was apparent. Although Horae were printed elsewhere, the Paris printers were the acknowledged masters of the trade and supplied the variant texts for the use of local dioceses in France, England, and other countries, as well as the authorized Rome use" (R. Mortimer, *French Sixteenth Century Books in the Harvard College Library,* II, p. 363).

With the year 1502 begins a new epoch in the art of illustration of this press. Although conserving the best of the XV century production, a new series of illustrations in the style of the young French Renaissance was introduced. For the first time also the histories of Joseph are reproduced on the borders of the sheet b with 27 small cuts. The "Office of the Dead" is accompanied by the "Dance of Death", which, after several scholars, has influenced Hans Holbein the Younger in his compositions. But we find also some Renaissance borders which clearly show that Geoffroy Tory was influenced by them in his "Hours" of 1524. (See Jules Renouvier, *Des gravures en bois dans les livres des Simon Vostre,* Paris, 1862, and E. Schytte, *Les Heures de Simon Vostre,* Amiens, 1907).

Several investigations were made to identify these great artists, but they are still unknown. The iconography of this renowned "Heures" has been accurately studied. So by Hugh W. Davies, *Catalogue of Early French Books in the Library of C. Fairfaix-Murray,* pp. 1077-1078, H. Bohatta, *Katalog der liturgischen Drucke der Her-*

Horatij flacci Venusini. Poete lirici opera cũ qui/busdam Annotatõib'. Imaginibusq; pulcherrimis. aptisq; ad Odarũ concẽtus 7 sentẽtias

No. 75. Horatius. Strassburg, Grüninger, 1498.

zöglichen Parma'schen Bibliothek, II, pp. 422-443, and by R. Mortimer, *op. cit.* This edition is unknown to all bibliographies cited and also to P. Lacombe, *Livres d'Heures imprimés au XVI^e siècle conservés dans les bibliothèques de Paris,* 1907.

Many of the cuts and the borders with scenes of hunting, country dances and the "Dance of Death" are reproduced in A. Claudin, *Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France du XV^e et XVI^e siècles,* Paris 1901, vol. II, pp. 34, 37, 39, 48-49, 50-53.

Bohatta, Bibliographie der Livres d'Heures, Vienna 1924, no. 750.

See reproduction on page 87.

THE FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF HORACE

75. HORATIUS FLACCUS, Quintus (65-8 B.C.). Opera cum quibusdam annotationibus (ed. Jacob Locher). Folio. 6 unnumb. leaves, CCVI leaves, 6 unnumb. leaves (lacking the last blank). *With more than 160 striking woodcuts, several repeated, mostly made up of various blocks fitted together.* Contemporary blind-stamped calf, rebacked, clasps missing, gilt and partly gauffered edges, a very fine copy despite some insignificant wormholes.

Strassburg, Johann Reinhard Grüninger, 1498. *sFr. 11,700.-*

FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION of Horace and first edition printed in Germany, edited by the poet laureate Jacob Locher from German manuscripts (all previous editions being based only on Italian manuscripts). It may therefore rank, as Brunet remarks, as an 'editio princeps'. Among the manuscripts which Locher used was undoubtedly that of the monastery of Lorsch of the 9th century (cf. M. Manutius, *Handschriften antiker Autoren in mittelalterlichen Bibliothekskatalogen,* 1935, pp. 55). The role of Horace's manuscripts in German libraries and the early tradition of the poet's text was recently discussed by K. Büchner in *Geschichte der Textüberlieferungen der antiken u. mittelalterlichen Literatur,* (1961), vol. I, pp. 394-396.

The greatest interest was aroused by this edition through its splendid illustrations. The large woodcut on the title representing the author, reoccurs at the beginning of the eight subsequent books in this volume. On the second leaf we see a charming image of the Nine Muses of which Calliope is shown enthroned, crowning the kneeling Horace. Set into the dedicatory epistle are the armorial arms and portrait of Charles, Margrave of Baden, and of the editor, Jacob Locher. Following Locher's treatise of metrics we find a splendid large woodcut at the beginning of the "Carmina". It shows Horace facing his great patron Mecaenas with two attendants. At the beginning of the second Ode ia a picture of Caesar being slain by Cassius and Brutus.

Hain 8898; BMC I, p. 112; Goff H-461; Proctor 485; Schreiber 4240; Ritter 152; Schweiger I, pp. 389-390; Schramm XX, 391-465; Kristeller, Strassburger Bücherillustration, no. 93; Muther 535; Hind, A History of Woodcut, II, p. 342.

See reproduction on page 89.

THE GOLDEN MEAN

76. HORATIUS FLACCUS, Quintus (65-8 B.C.). (Opera). Ex recensione & cum notis atque emendationibus Richardi Bentleii. 4to. 14 unnumb. leaves,

including an engraved frontispiece, 310, (4), 460 pp. Contemporary calf, gilt panels and back, rebacked with the original back-strip, marbled edges, fine clean copy.

Cambridge, (University Press), 1711. *sFr. 650.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Probably no other poet's work has been so often copied or printed, and hundreds of versions in every modern language have been made of the least trans-

latable poet... But one of the most remarkable uses to which Horace has been put is shown in the present edition. In 1711 Bentley was fighting against the angry fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, who were petitioning the College Visitor, the Bishop of Ely, to remove him from the Mastership. Bentley whised to enlist the support of the Crown (which appoints the Master) and did it - by dedicating his edition of Horace to Harley, then Prime Minister.

"Bentley (1662-1742) was and remains the greatest of English classical scholars. His reputation was made by his 'Dissertation on Phalaris', the final crushing blow in the 'Battle of Books'. His immense learning was combined with an equal control in its deployment. Although he here restricted himself entirely to criticism of the text, and refrained from comment or explanation, in fact his feeling for Horace is reavealed in seven or eighthundred emendations, many of which have found permanent acceptance. Bold, yet sensistive, deeply learned and at the same time understanding, his edition is a compound, as Bentley was himself, of temerity, authority and subtlety". - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 178; Neuhaus, Bibliotheca Horatiana, p. 93; Sandys, A History of Classical Scholarship, II, p. 401-410; Schweiger I, p. 406.

See reproduction on page 91.

EVIDENCE

AS TO

MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE.

BY

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

WILLIAMS AND NORGATE,
14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON;
AND
20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.
1863.

No. 77. Huxley. 1863.

Psychologische Typen

Von

C. G. Jung

Dr. med. et jur., vorm. Dozent der Psychiatrie an der Universität Zürich

Rascher & Cie., Verlag, Zürich, 1921

No. 80. Jung. 1921.

THE GENERAL AGENT OF DARWINISM

77. HUXLEY, Thomas Henry (1825-1895). Evidence as Man's place in Nature. 8vo. 4 leaves, 159 pp.; 8 pp. (advertisements). *With many illustrations in the text.* Original editor's cloth.

London, Williams & Norgate, 1863. *sFr. 450.-*

FIRST EDITION."Upon the advent of Darwin, however, he was one of the first to be convinced and from that time onwards became one of the most zealous champions of Darwinism - its general agent, as he himself jokingly remarked. He took part in the earliest controvery on *The Origin of the Species*, contributing a paper that proves how understanding and at the same time how independent was his attitude towards Darwin's theory from the very outset. In the first place, he was not Darwin's blind faith in absolute dominance of the small variations in nature" (Nordenskiöld, *History of Biology*, 489-490).

Milestones of Science 108; Garrison-Morton 165; Osler 1605; Waller 10853; Thornton & Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 243-244.

See reproduction opposite.

COLLECTIVE UNCONSCIOUS AND THE ARCHETYPES

78. JUNG, Carl Gustav (1875-1961). Wandlungen und Symbole der Libido. Beiträge zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Denkens. Sonderabdruck aus dem "Jahrbuch für Psychoanalytische und Psychopathologische Forschungen", III. und IV. Band. 8vo. (2), 422 pp. Cloth, original wrappers bound in, a fine uncut copy.

Leipzig & Wien, Franz Deiticke, 1912. *sFr. 450.-*

FIRST EDITION of one of Jung's pricipal works, shortly after the publication of which he broke away from Freud's theories and founded the school of analytical psychology. This work "brought three novelties to the psychological world. The first was a departure from Freud's original concept of libido... Jung now identifies libido with psychic energy. Second, Jung contends that the libido in its new meaning naturally expresses itself only through symbols... One sees here the beginning of what was soon to become Jung's concept of the collective unconscious and the archetypes. Third, among, all the myths discussed in his book, one emrges as particularly important: the myth of the hero" (Ellenberger, *Discovery of the Unconscious, p. 695).*

Garrison-Morton 4985.2; Jacobi, C.G. Jung (1967), p. 271; Watson, Great Psychologists, p. 513.

ANYLYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY

79. JUNG, Carl Gustav (1875-1961). Versuch einer Darstellung der Psychoanalytischen Theorie. 8vo. Sonderabdruck aus dem "Jahrbuch für Psychoanalytische and Psychopathologische Forschungen", V. Band. V, 135 pp. Original printed wrappers, a fine uncut copy.

Leipzig & Wien, Franz Deuticke, 1913. *sFr. 300.-*

Ioannis Keppleri

HARMONICES MVNDI

LIBRI V. QVORVM

Primus GEOMETRICVS, De Figurarum Regularium, quæ Proportiones Harmonicas conſtituunt, ortu & demonſtrationibus.

Secundus ARCHITECTONICVS, ſeu ex GEOMETRIA FIGVRATA, De Figurarum Regularium Congruentia in plano vel ſolido:

Tertius propriè HARMONICVS, De Proportionum Harmonicarum ortu ex Figuris; deque Naturâ & Differentiis rerum ad cantum pertinentium, contra Veteres:

Quartus METAPHYSICVS, PSYCHOLOGICVS & ASTROLOGICVS, De Harmoniarum mentali Eſſentiâ earumque generibus in Mundo; præſertim de Harmonia radiorum, ex corporibus cœleſtibus in Terram deſcendentibus, eiuſque effectu in Natura ſeu Anima ſublunari & Humana:

Quintus ASTRONOMICVS & METAPHYSICVS, De Harmoniis abſolutiſſimis motuum cœleſtium, ortuque Eccentricitatum ex proportionibus Harmonicis.

Appendix habet comparationem huius Operis cum Harmonices Cl. Ptolemæi libro III. cumque Roberti de Fluctibus, dicti Flud. Medici Oxonienſis ſpeculationibus Harmonicis, operi de Macrocoſmo & Microcoſmo inſertis.

Cum S. C. Mtis. Priuilegio ad annos XV.

Lincii Auſtriæ,
Sumptibus GODOFREDI TAMPACHII Bibl. Francof.
Excudebat IOANNES PLANCVS.

ANNO M. DC. XIX.

No. 81. Kepler. Harmonices Mundi. Linz, Plank, 1619.

FIRST EDITION of this collection of lectures held in September 1912 at the Fordham University, New York, in which he brought his differences with Freud about libido into sharp focus. Jung could not accept what appeared to him as Freud's 'dogmatic' view on sexuality. Freud saw Jung's divergence as an attempt to desexualize psychoanalysis and thus to negate his own efforts. Consequently a rift developed between the two. Thereafter Jung applied the term 'Analytical Psychology' to his own theories.

Jacobi, C.G. Jung (1967), no. 46; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VIII, p. 190; Watson, Great Psychologists, p. 513-514.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TYPES

80. JUNG, Carl Gustav (1875-1961). Psychologische Typen. 8vo. 708 pp. Original cloth.

Zürich, Rascher, 1921. *sFr. 450.-*

FIRST EDITION. Jung, like Kretschmer, distinguished initially between the extraverted and the introverted type.

"Types of personality were discriminated in terms of which function is dominant and whether the person is extroverted or introverted. For example, the extravert in whom thinking is dominant will be fascinated by facts and concerned to order them rationally, will tend to underrate the emotions and thus be subject from time to time to uncontrolled and perhaps unrecognized bursts of emotion. The introverted thinking type is one in which facts are never of value for their own sake but only in relation to the creative inner theorizing of the thinker. Both types of thinking are accompanied by an undeveloped feeling function, for thinking and feeling are essentially opposite and even inimical. Sensation and intuition are paired in the same way.

"On Jung's view one very rarely finds a person who is a pure example of one of these categories. Most often one function is dominant, although modified by the presence of one of the others. In more complex personalities two functions may coexist in dominance, and very occasionally three, but there will always be at least one function neglected and unacknowledged. Jung's classification into types is, of course, a classification in terms of types of conscious response to the world; however, the notion of parts of the self that are unacknowledged requires some reference to the unconscious" (Edwards, *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, IV, p. 295).

Jacobi, C.G. Jung (1967), p. 273; Allen, Modern Discoveries in Medical Psychology, pp. 207-214; Watson, Great Psychologists, p. 514.

See reproduction on page 92.

KEPLER'S THIRD LAW

81. KEPLER, Johannes (1571-1630). Harmonices mundi libri V. Folio. 4 unnumbered leaves, pp. 1-52, 55-66, 255, (1 blank) pp. (with errors in the pagination). *With 6 engraved plates and numerous woodcut diagrams in the text.*

Linz, Johannes Plank, 1619. - Bound with:

- - -. Prodromus dissertationum cosmographicarum, continens mysterium cosmographicum. Folio. 4 unnumbered leaves, pp. 1-114, 119-163, (1 blank), (with errors in the pagination). *With 4 woodcut folding plates, 1 engraved folding plate and several woodcut diagrams in the text.*

Frankfurt, Erasmus Kempfer for Gottfried Tampach, 1621. - And:

- - -. Pro suo opere harmonices mundi apologia. Folio. 50 pp. *With the printers device on title.* Old calf, back repaired, red edges.

Frankfurt, Gottfried Tampach, 1622. *sFr. 15,000.-*

I. FIRST EDITION (FIRST ISSUE). Kepler had traced the first lineations of the *Harmonices mundi* twenty years previously at Graz. This extraordinary production is memorable as having announced the discovery of the "third law", that of the sesquiplicate ratio between the planetary periods and distances. But the main purport of the treatise was the exposition of an elaborate system of celestial harmonies depending on the various and varying velocities of the several planets, of which the sentient soul animating the sun was the solitary auditor.

Caspar 58; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 6; Horblit, One Hundred Books famous in Science, no. 58; Milestones of Science no. 115; Lodge, Pioneers of Science, pp. 58-79; Wolf, A History of Science and Technology in the 16th and 17th Centuries, pp. 141-142; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 65-66.

II. VERY RARE SECOND EDITION of Kepler's first work, the only one reprinted and enlarged during his lifetime. "...the book contains Kepler's first great discovery. The reasons for abandoning the Ptolemaic in favor of the Copernican system are set forth in the first chapter with remarkable lucidity. By two very instructive diagrams he shows that the Ptolemaic epicicles of the outer planets are seen exactly under the same angle from the earth as the orbit of the earth is from a point in each of the outer planetary orbits, and he shows how this explains why Mars has an epicycle of such enormous size, while that of Jupiter is much smaller and that of Saturn smaller still, though their excentrics are much larger than that of Mars. The Ptolemaic system could assign no cause for this curious arrangement, nor for the strange fact that the three planets when in opposition to the sun should be in the perigees of their epicycles. Neither could it explain why the periods of the inner planets in their excentrics should be equal to that of the sun, nor give any reason why the sun and moon never became retrograde... Certainly, it is difficult to see how anyone could read this chapter and still remain an adherent of the Ptolemaic system." (Dreyer, *A History of Astronomy from Thales to Kepler*, p. 373).

Caspar 67; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VII, pp. 290-93, 302; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 65.

III. FIRST EDITION. "...Kepler appended a comparison of the 'colossal difference' between his theory and that of Robert Fludd, the Oxford physician and Rusicrucian. The ensuing controversy at least illuminates the intellectual climate of the early 1600's, when the new quantitative mathematical approach to nature collided with the qualitative, symbolical, alchemical tradition. Fludd counterattacked (Kepler's critics in his 'Harmonices mundi') in an arrogant, polemical pamphlet, to which Kepler replied in his *Pro suo opere Harmonices mundi apologia" (Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VII*, p. 302).

Caspar 68. - Only a few leaveas lightly brownes as usual. - *See reproductio opp.*

82. KOCH, Robert (1843-1910). Zur Untersuchung von pathogenen Organismen. Small folio. In "Mitteilungen aus dem Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamte". Vol. I, pp. 1-48. *With 14 photolithographed plates containing 84 illustrations.* Original printed boards, very fine unopened copy.

Belin, Norddeutsche Buchdruckerei, 1881. *sFr. 2,700.-*

Zur Untersuchung

von

pathogenen Organismen

vom Regierungsrath Dr. **Robert Koch.**

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. "Koch soon invented the method of planting bacteria on a gelatine solution; on this substratum, which could be made solid or liquid at will by a light alteration of temperature, it was easy to isolate bacteria and produce absolutely pure cultures. The method, which in his simplicity is one of the most brilliant inventions of modern times, has been the foundation on which the whole of present-day microbe-research has since then developed" (Nordenskiöld, *The History of Biology*, p. 547).

This volume contains also the first printing of another important paper by Koch: *Ueber Desinfection* (pp. 234-282, Garrison-Morton 1872). "His declaration that carbolic acid was inferior to mercuric chloride hastened dethronement of Lister's 'carbolic spray' and the reports that live steam surpassed hot air in sterilizing power revolutioned hospital operating room practices" DSB, VII, p. 423.

On pp. 49-79 of the same volume there is an other work by Koch *Zur Aetiologie des Milzbrandes*, in which is includes his dispute with Pasteur over anthrax.

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 60; T. Brock, "Methods for the Study of Pathogenic Organisms, in: Milestones in Microbiology, pp. 101-108; L.S. King, Dr. Koch's Postulates, in "Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences, 7 (1952), pp. 350-361; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 232; Lechevalier/Solotorovsky, Three Centuries of Microbiology, pp. 83-84; Freund/Berg, Geschichte der Mikroskopie, II, pp. 186, 191, 197, no. 8; Long, A History of Pathology, pp. 147-149.

See reproduction above.

A NEW EPOCH IN CHEMISTRY

83. LAVOISIER, Antoine-Laurent (1724-1794). Traité Elementaire de Chimie, présenté dans un ordre nouveau et d'après les découvertes modernes. 8vo. 2 vols. XLIV, 322 pp.; VIII, (323)-653, 1 leaf (errata). *With two folding tables and 13 folding plates engraved by Mme. Lavoisier.* Dark blue half-morocco, very fine crisp set, inner margin of the half-title and the upper margin of the title in vol. I are carefully repaired.

Paris, Chez Cuchet, 1789. *sFr. 3,300.-*

TRAITE
ÉLÉMENTAIRE
DE CHIMIE,
PRÉSENTÉ DANS UN ORDRE NOUVEAU
ET D'APRÈS LES DÉCOUVERTES MODERNES,
Avec Figures :

Par M. AVOISIER, *de l'Académie des Sciences, de la Société Royale de Médecine, des Sociétés d'Agriculture de Paris & d'Orléans, de la Société Royale de Londres, de l'Inſtitut de Bologne, de la Société Helvétique de Baſle, de celles de Philadelphie, Harlem, Mancheſter, Padoue, &c.*

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS,
Chez CUCHET, Libraire, rue & hôtel Serpente.

M. DCC. LXXXIX.
Sous le Privilège de l'Académie des Sciences & de la Société Royale de Médecine.

No. 83. Lavoisier. Traité Elémentaire de Chimie. Paris, 1789.

FIRST EDITION (SECOND ISSUE). "Lavoisier made extensive use of the chemical balance when investigating the results of the calcination of metals. He proved that the increase in the weight of the calcined metals were due to something taken from the air, and that this effect was constant in all such processes. He named the substance oxygen. He repeated Cavendish's experiments and concluded that water was a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. Cavendish, still clinging to the'phlogiston'theory, had named them phlogiston and dephlogisticated air. Lavoisier perceived that respiration and combustion were similar processes, and since oxygen was part of the air that combined with metals in the process of combustion, he named the resulting substances oxides. He Finally established modern conception of elements as substances which can not be further decomposed. His *Elementary Treatise on Chemistry* contains a list of twenty-three such elements, which are still recognised today."

"One of the most important consequences of Lavoisier's work was the establishment of the concept of the conservation of matter. Compound bodies are now found to represent the combined weight of the simple bodies of which they are composed, while, when these simple bodies are withdrawn, they have the same weight as was put into them; i.e. matter remains constant throughout all chemical change. Lavoisier's book put an end to the phlogiston theory and the remaining remnants of alchemy". - PMM.

Before the publication of this work, Lavoisier obtained a few copies of the book bound in one volume (only pp. 1-558 of the whole work), which were meant to be advance presentation copies. One of such a copy was given to Marie Antoinette, another copy was in the Bibliothèque Nationale, a third copy is in the collection of Mr. Denis Duveen. The present form with the "Table à l'usage des Chemistes", the index, and the approbation of the Academy of Science (which is not present in the first issue) is surely the definitive one, as the author wanted it to go forth to his public. (See McKie, D. *On some pre-publication copies of Lavoisier's "Traité" (1789)*, in "Ambix" 9 (1961), pp. 37-46).

Printing and the Mind of Man 238; Dibner, Heralds of Science 43; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science 64; Milestones of Science 127; Partington, History of Chemistry, III, pp. 363-394; Duveen & Klickstein 154; Wolf, A History of Science and Technology in the 18th Century, pp. 366-375.

See reproduction opposite.

THE SEEDS OF METHODISM

84. LAW, William (1686-1761). A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life. 8vo. 1, leaf, VI, 499, (5) pp. Contemporary calf, joints repaired.

London, for William Innys, 1729. *sFr. 1,000.-*

FIRST EDITION of the main work by the great devotional writer, controversialist, theologist and mystic. He was a fellow of Emmanuel College at Cambridge. As a nonjuro he refused to take the oath to King George I, and this terminated his career at the University and in the Church. For some time he was a tutor in the household of Edward Gibbon, grandfather of the historian.

"It is the *Serious Call*, a plea for a return to the practice of private individual piety, in an unadorned, lucid and deeply moving style, on which his reputation chiefly stands. Its peculiar force is difficult to convey; authorities as different as Gibbon, Lord Lyttleton and George Whitefield spoke enthusiastically of it. Samuel Johnson attributed to it his first earnest attention to religion. But the most significant testimony is that of John Wesley, who reaped where Law had sown. Writing

after they had parted company, he said: 'it will hardly be excelled, if it be equalled, in the English language, either for beauty of expression or for justice and depth of thought'" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 187; Edwards Encyclopedia of Philosophy IV, p. 404, Allibones, Dictionary of English Literature I, pp. 1065-66.

See reproduction below.

A SERIOUS

CALL

TO A

DEVOUT and HOLY LIFE.

Adapted to the State and Condition of

All Orders of Chriſtians.

By *WILLIAM LAW*, A. M.

He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.
St. LUKE viii. 8.

And behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me. REV. xxii. 12.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM INNYS, at the *Weſt* End of St. *Paul's*. MDCCXXIX.

No. 84. Law. 1729.

LE CORBUSIER-SAUGNIER

VERS UNE ARCHITECTURE

LES ÉDITIONS G. CRÈS ET Cie
21, RUE HAUTEFEUILLE, 21
PARIS

No. 85. Le Corbusier. (1923).

THE NEW ARCHITECTURE

85. LE CORBUSIER (i.e. Charles Edouard Jeanneret, 1887-1965). Vers une Architecture. 8vo. XI, (1), 230, (2) pp. *With many illustrations and sketches in the text.* Half-calf.

Paris, G. Crès, (1923). *sFr. 1,500.-*

FIRST EDITION. The publication of "Vers une Architetcture" *(Towards Architecture)*

"marks a milestone in the development of the modern movement and Le Corbusier's influence has probably been greater that that of any other writer on architecture in this century... *Vers une Architecture* is more than a defence of the new aesthetic. Le Corbusier recognized sooner than most the vital importance of mass production in the solution of world housing problems, and the book pleads for the standardisation of design necessary for efficient production. This concern for standardisation, with a re-examination of the Greek 'Golden section', leads to the germ of the idea that he later developed into the *Modulor*, a proportional system based on the dimensions of the human body. His concern was coupled with a broad vision of the place of architecture of the city as a planned and integrated whole (see next item): he saw clearly that our problem was not only to build a new kind of house, and an new kind of city, but also to change ourselves - to learn to live in a new way". - PMM

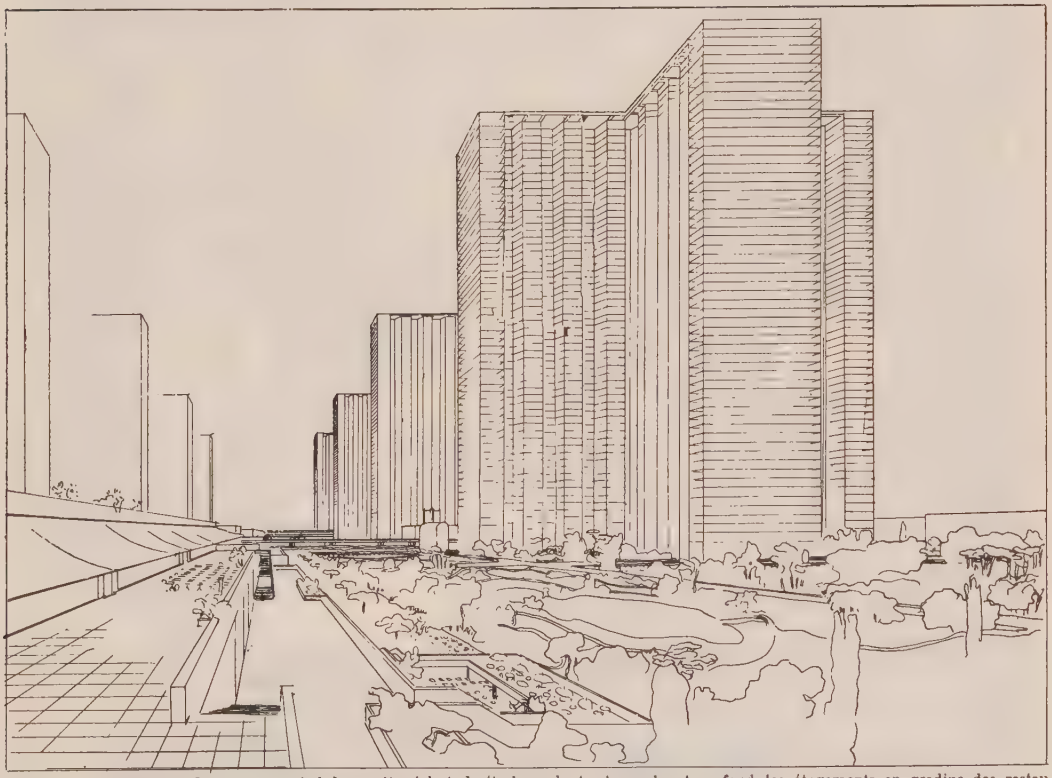
Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 413.

See reproduction opposite.

A LANDMARK IN MODERN TOWN PLANNING

86. LE CORBUSIER (i.e. Charles Eduard Janneret, 1887-1965). Urbanisme. 8vo. (4), V, 284, (14) pp. *With a large folding plate and numerous illustrations in the text.* Contemporary half-calf.

Paris, G. Crès & Cie, (1925). *sFr. 350.-*



Une ville contemporaine. Les parcs au pied des gratte-ciel. A droite les redents. A gauche et au fond, les étagements en gradins des restaurants, des cafés, des magasins. On voit au fond passer l'autodrome entre deux édifices qui peuvent être de pures créations architecturales.

FIRST EDITION of Le Corbusier's classic work on town planning, which contains among others the description of his "Ville Contemporaine".

87. LEEUWENHOEK, Anton van (1632-1723). Arcana Naturae Detecta. 4to. (6), 568, (14) pp. *With a portrait of the author, an engraved frontispiece, 11 folding plates, 16 full-page plates and 30 engravings in the text.* Half-vellum, a fine copy despite some very light browning.

Delft, Hendric Krooneveld, 1695. *sFr. 2,400.-*

FIRST EDITION. Leeuwenhoek's work was published in a series of over three hundred letters. This volume contains most of his important discoveries reported in 92 letters manly to the Royal Society of London, to Robert Hook, Christopher Wren and Constantin Huygens.

"Leeuwenhoek made remarkable discoveries in the anatomy of man and the higher and lower forms of animal and plant life - he investigated two hundred and fourteen animal types. He gave the first reasonable accurate account of the red blood corpuscles in both vertebrates and invertebrates by studying the walls of the vessels that controlled the movement of the blood in the capillaries and tried to measure the blood velocity. Together with the work of Malpighi these studies completed Harvey's discoveries. Leeuwenhoek examined the fibres of the muscles and their increased size in contraction, the structure of the lens of the eye, of the skin and the teeth. On the teeth he found certain micro-organisms and he gave the first illustration of various kinds of bacteria... Leeuwenhoek first fully described spermatozoa and protozoa. He discovered infusoria and rotifera, the insect nature of cochineal, viviparous reproduction in aphids and the harmful effect of these insects on plants. He studied the development of mussels and eels and the spinning and poisonous apparatus of spiders. He described the life history of the ant and proved that what had been believed to be ant eggs were really their pupae and their real eggs were much smaller. He noticed starch granules in the tissue of plants and the minute globular particles of which yeast consists... One can say with truth that (in spite of some earlier speculations, particularly by Fracastoro) protozoology, bacteriology and microbiology begin with Leeuwenhoek, his work remained a collection of valuable observations; no general system or theory was developed from it. There were no successors until the nineteenth century when Ehrenberg, Pasteur and others refounded these sciences" PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 166; Milestones of Science, no. 128; Wolf, A History of Science and Technology in the 16th and 17th Centuries, pp. 420-22; Bulloch, The History of Bacteriology, pp. 19-29; Hanlin/Martin, Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 173; Lechevalier/Solotorovsky, Three Centuries of Microbiology, pp. 383-386; Cole, History of Comparative Anatomy, pp. 255-270; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, pp. 248-249; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 134-135; Nordenskiöld, History of Biology, pp. 164-166.

See reproduction opposite.

THE THEORY OF NUMBERS

88. LEGENDRE, Adrien Marie (1752-1833). Essai sur la Théorie des Nombres. 4to. XXIV, 472 pp, 28 leaves (tables). Contemporary marbled calf, gilt back, lightly worn, lightly stained in some places.

Paris, Dupraz, an VI (1798). *sFr. 900.-*

FIRST EDITION. Legendre's "Theory of Numbers" and Gauss'"Disquisitiones arithmeticae" (1801) are still standard works on this subject.

To Legendre is due the theoreme known as the law of quadratic reciprocity, the most important general result in the science of numbers which has been discovered since the time of Fermat, and which was called by Gauss the "Gem of Arithmentic". It was first given by Legendre in the Mémoire of the Academy for 1785, but the demonstration that accompanied it was incomplete. The symbol (a/p) which is known as Legendre's Symbol, and denotes the positive or negative unite which is the remainder

when ½2p(-1) is divided by a prime number p, does not appear in this memoir, but was first used in the *Essai sur la théorie des nombres.*

Smith, History of Mathematics, p. 488; Smith, Legendre on Least Squares, in "A Source Book in Mathematics (1929), pp. 576-579; Todhunter, A History of the Progress of the Calculus of Variation (1861), pp. 229-253; Grattan-Guiness, The Development of the Foundations of Mathematical Analysis from Euler to Riemann (1970), pp. 36-41; Thornton & Tully, Scientific Books, p. 148.

See reproduction below.

ESSAI

SUR LA THÉORIE

DES NOMBRES;

Par A. M. LE GENDRE, de l'Institut national.

A PARIS,

Chez DUPRAT, Libraire pour les Mathématiques, quai des Augustins.

AN VI.

No. 88. Legendre. 1798.

ESSAIS

DE

THEODICÉE

SUR LA

BONTÉ DE DIEU,

LA

LIBERTÉ DE L'HOMME

ET

L'ORIGINE DU MAL.

A AMSTERDAM,

Chez ISAAC TROYEL, Libraire.

MDCCX.

No. 89. Leibniz. 1710.

A NEW PHILOSOPHY

89. LEINBIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm (1646-1716). Essai de Théodicée sur la Bonté de Dieu, la Liberté de l'Homme et l'Origine du Mal. 8vo. 27 leaves, 660, 99 pp. *Title printed in red and black.*

Amsterdam, Isaac Troyel, 1710. - Bound with:

- - - . Causa Dei asserta per Justitiam Ejus, cum caeteris Ejus perfectionibus, cunctisque actionibus conciliatam. 8vo. 44 pp., 1 folding table. Contemporary calf, gilt back, fine copy with a very light browning, preserved in a box.

Amsterdam, Isaac Troyel, 1710. *sFr. 7,600.-*

FIRST EDITION of Leibniz' only large work on philosophy published during his lifetime. It is in this work that his theology is minutely worked out and his view of the universe as the best possible world defended. In it he contends that faith and reason are essentially harmonious, and that nothing can be received as an article of faith which contradicts an eternal truth, though the ordinary physical order may be superseded by a higher. The ordinary arguments for the being of God are retained by Leibniz in a modified form. Descartes' ontological proof is supplemented by the clause that God as the 'ens a se' must either exist or be impossible. In the cosmological proof he passes from the infinite series of finite causes to their sufficient reason which contains all changes in the series necessarily in itself, and he argues teleologically from the existence of harmony among the monads without any mutual influence to God as the author of this harmony.

For Leibniz the universe in its harmonious order is thus the realisation of the devine end, and as such must be the best possible. The teleology of Leibniz becomes necessarely a 'Théodicée'. God created a world to manifest and communicate His perfection, and, in choosing this world out of the infinite number that exist in region of ideas, was guided by the principium melioris. With this through going optimism Leibniz has to reconcile the existence of evil in the best of all possible worlds. With this end in view he distinguishes between metaphisical evil and imperfection, which is inconditionally willed by God as punishment or as a meens to greater good, and moral evil.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 177. Ravier, nos. 67, 68; Iwanicki, Leibniz et les Démonstrations Mathématiques de l'Existence de Dieu (1933); Grua, G. Jurisprudence Universelle et Théodicée selon Leinbiz (1953); Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, p. 431.

See reproduction opposite.

PHILOSOPHY WITHOUT DOGMA

90. LOCKE, John (1632-1704) . An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. Folio. 6 unnumbered leaves, 362 pp., 11 leaves index. Contemporary calf, very lightly rubbed.

London, Printed for Thomas Basset, 1690. *sFr. 7,300.-*

FIRST EDITION (FIRST ISSUE) with the inverted "SS" and the irregularly placed ornament on the title-page.

The *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* embodies Locke's philosophy. It was the first attempt on a great scale, and in the Baconian spirit, to estimate critically the certeinity and the adequacy of human knowledge. The 'Introdcution' to the *Essay* is the keynote to the whole. The ill-fortune of men in their past endeavours to comprehend themselves and their environment is attributed in a great measure to their disposition to extend their inquiries into matters beyond the reach of human under-

AN

ESSAY

CONCERNING

Humane Understanding.

In Four BOOKS.

Quam bellum eſt velle confiteri potius neſcire quod neſcias, quam iſta effutientem nauſeare, atque ipſum ſibi diſplicere ! Cic. de Natur. Deor. *l.* 1.

LONDON:

Printed for *Tho. Baſſet*, and ſold by *Edw. Mory* at the Sign of the *Three Bibles* in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard. MDCXC.

No. 90. Locke. An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. 1690.

standing. To inquire with critical care into the "original, certainty and extent of human knowledge, together with the grounds and degrees of belief, opinion and assent" is accordingly Locke's design in this *Essay*. Excluding from his enquiry "the physical consideration of the mind", he sought to make a faithful report, based on an introspective study of consciousness, as to how far a human understanding of the universe can reach.

"Locke's influence was wide and deep. In political, religious, educational, and philosophical thought he inspired the leading minds of England, France, America and to some extent, Germany. He disposed of the exaggerated rationalism of Descartes and Spinoza; he laid the groundwork for a new empiricism and advanced the claims for experimentalism. Voltaire, Montesquieu, and the French Encyclopedists found in Locke the philosophical, political, educational, and moral basis that enabled them to prepare and advance the ideas which eventuated the French Revolution. In America, his influence on Jonathan Edwards, Hamilton, and Jefferson was decisive. Locke's zeal for truth as he saw it was stronger that his passion for dialectical and logical niceness, and this may account for the fact that his work prepared the ground for action as well as thought" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, IV, p. 502).

Fine copy of this very rare issue, which also may be recognized by the word 'certainly' at the end of the dedication. In later editions this word was changed to 'extremely'. And also the word 'some' in line 15 of the "Epistle to the Reader" is lacking. Other characteristics of this issue: the dedication is undated, and page 287 is misnumbered 269, further p. 296 is misnumbered 294, and p. 303 is misnumbered 230.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 164; Grolier Club, One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature, no. 36; Pforzheimer Catalogue, no. 599; Boring, A History of Experimental Psychology, pp. 168-176; Watson, Great Psychologists, pp. 183-192.

See reproduction opposite.

THE ELECTRON THEORY

91. LORENTZ, Hendrick Anton (1853-1928). Versuch einer Theorie der electrischen und optischen Erscheinungen in bewegten Körpern. 8vo. (4), 138 , (2) pp. Original blind-stamped cloth, a very fine crisp copy.

Leyden, E.J. Brill, 1895. *sFr. 1,700.-*

FIRST EDITION of Lorentz' most important work which highly helped Einstein in his theory of special relativity. In this work "Lorentz assumed the electrical nature of matter and stated all electrical particles become shortened when motion along the direction in which the ether drifts. Thus one arm of Michelson's interferometer would just be sufficently shorter than the other to reduce the time necessary for light to traverse it and thus make that time coincident with that of the beam in in the traverse arm of the instrument. In 1905 Einstein propounded a special, limited theory of relativity with the express purpose of clarifying the aberration problem, to which end he adopted Lorentz' theory" PMM.

"Einstein grasped the need to reject the wave theory of light and to modify the concepts of space and time in part from his analysis of the essential duality of Lorentz's theory; its joint foundation in the continous electromagnetic field and molecular dynamics. Lorentz and his co-workers in electron theory carried classical physics to its furthest stage of clarity, precision and unity. In doing so, Lorentz identified the strong limitations of electron theory, defining the problem areas from which ongoing transformations of the foundations of physics arose. He brought

classical physics to a state of develeopment that made the need for reform in its fundamental principles evident and urgent to Einstein and other followers; this is the essential historical significance of Lorentz' work" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VIII, pp. 489-499).*

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 378b; Cajori, History of Physics, p. 377; D'Abro, The Rise of the New Physics, pp. 77-79; T. Hirosige, Origins of Lorentz' Theory of Electrons and the Concept of the Electromagnetic Field, in "Historical Studies in the Physical Sciences", I (1969), pp. 151-209; S. Goldberg, The Lorentz Theory of Electrons and Einstein's Theory of Relativity, in "American Journal of Physics, 37 (1969), pp. 982-994.

See reproduction below.

VERSUCH EINER THEORIE

DER

ELECTRISCHEN UND OPTISCHEN ERSCHEINUNGEN
IN BEWEGTEN KÖRPERN

VON

H. A. LORENTZ,
PROFESSOR AN DER UNIVERSITÄT LEIDEN.

LEIDEN. — E. J. BRILL.
1895.

No. 91. Lorentz. 1895.

PRINCIPLES

OF

GEOLOGY,

BEING

AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN THE FORMER CHANGES
OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE,

BY REFERENCE TO CAUSES NOW IN OPERATION.

BY

CHARLES LYELL, Esq., F.R.S.
FOR. SEC. TO THE GEOL. SOC., &c.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Vol. I.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

MDCCCXXX.

No. 94. Lyell. 1830-1833.

ILLUSTRATED BY URS GRAF

92. LUTHER, Martin (1483-1546). Ein Nützlich Und Fast Tröstlich Predig oder underrichtung, wie sich ein christen mensch mit freüden bereyten sol zu sterben. 4to. 12 leaves. *With 14 woodcuts of which 3 are by Hans Schäufelein and 11 by Urs Graf.* Modern boards.

Basle, Adam Petri, 1520. *sFr. 4,000.-*

Ein nützlich vnd faſt tröſt-lich predig oder vnderrich-tung/wie ſich ein chriſten menſch mit freüden bereyten ſol zů ſterben/Beſchůßen durch Doctor Martinů Luther Auguſtiner.

FIRST ILLUSTRATED EDITION of one of Luther's early and most popular writings, his sermon on the preparation for death, composed at the request of Georg Spalatin and printed for the first time in 1519. It met with immediate success and at least 22 German editions, one Danish, one Dutsch and 2 Latin translations were to follow.

The three fine woodcuts by Hans Schäufelein, here extant in perfect impressions, are taken from the Plenarium (Basle, 1514), cf. Oldenbourg, *Die Buchholzschnitte des Hans Schäufelein,* (1964), nos. 525, 531 and 539 or L-107. The remaining 11 smaller cuts are by Urs Graf, see Muther 1298, who does not mention the signed cut (VG) on leaf G.

This fine copy comes from the library of the Nuremberg Humanist Wlillibad Pirckheimer. The Pirckheimer libary was inherited by the Nuremberg family Imhoff, who sold the library to the English Ambassador, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel & Surrey. His uncle, Sir Henry Howard, sixth Duke of Norfolk donated the whole library to the Royal Society of London whose stamp is impressed on the verso of the title page.

Benzing 451; Dodgson II, 13, 20.

See reproduction above.

93. LUXEMBURG, Rosa (1870-1919). Die Akkumulation des Kapitals. Ein Beitrag zur ökonomischen Erklärung des Imperialismus. 8vo. (8), 466 pp. Contemporary half-cloth, a fine copy.

Berlin, Paul Singer, 1913. *sFr. 450.-*

FIRST EDITION. "*The Accumulation of Capital* may well be Luxemburg's most important contribution to the social sciences. The book has as its main theme the conditions of economic growth under capitalism, and its original contribution lies, therefore, in the field of economic theory. In Luxemburg's opinion, pure capitalism cannot create conditions adequate to maintain its own development. The main factor that gives capitalist production its dynamic power is the expansion toward noncapitalist areas, both underdeveloped countries and spheres of noncapitalistic production within capitalist countries. This expansion comes about because capital accumulates, while at the same time demand within the capitalist society does not increse fast enough to absorb the increasing supply of goods" *(Encyclopedia of Social Sciences,* vol. 9, pp. 496-497).

Romeuf, Dictionnaire des Sciences Economiques, II, p. 694; T. Cliff, Rosa Luxemburg. A Study, in "International Socialism" (1959), no. 2-3.

THE FATHER OF MODERN GEOLOGY AND A PIONEER OF THE DESCENT THEORY

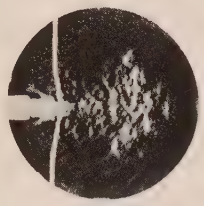
94. LYELL, Charles (1797-1875). The Principles of Geology. 3 vols. 8vo. XV, 511 pp.; XII, 330, (2) pp.; XXXI, (1 errata), 398, 109, (3 advertisement) pp. *With 3 maps of which two are folding, 8 engraved plates, two of which are colored, and numerous illustrations in the text.* Original red cloth, carefully rebacked, two volumes have the editor's back labels preserved, fine uncut set, some very light marginal staining and some light spots.

London, J. Murray, 1830-1833. *sFr. 2,500.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Charles Lyell was trained as a lawyer, and it would seem to be as much for his forceful presentation of his case as for any novelty of views that his 'Principles of Geology' became the great classic that it undoubtedly is. The book passed through numerous editions, of which perhaps the most interesting are the first and the tenth, of 1867, when he accepted Darwins theory. The book is very readable and persuasive, and made it difficult for anybody to go on believing in sudden catasrophes rather than in the uniform operation of laws over an immensely long period of time. Lyell included an account of the history of geology: his predecessors had been lend into prodigal of violence because they had been parsimonious of time, and they had been occupied with the land, when in fact deposition was proceeding under the sea" (Knight, *Natural Science Books in English 1600-1900, p. 172).*

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 70; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 96; Milestones of Science, no. 140; Adams, The Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences, p. 125; Nordenskiöld, History of Biology, pp. 455-457; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, pp. 227-228.

See reproduction on page 108.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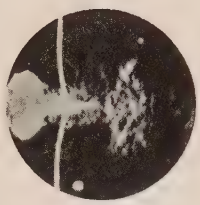
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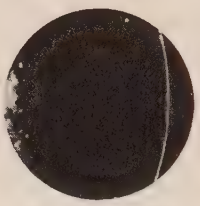
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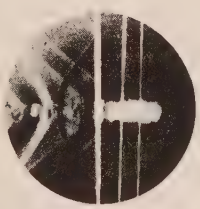
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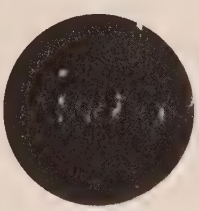
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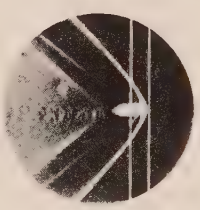
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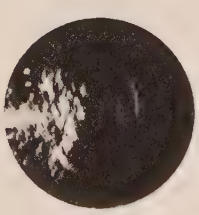
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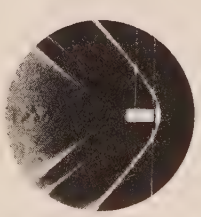
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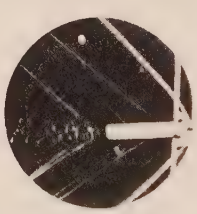
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Negativ v. Dr. J. M. Eder.

Lichtdruck von J. Löwy in Wien.

Sitzungsberichte d. kais. Akad. d. Wiss. math.-naturw. Classe. XCVIII. Bd. Abth. IIa, 1889.

No. 95. Mach. Ballistic experiments. Vienna 1889.

95. MACH, Ernst (1838-1916). A collection of 19 papers, all in first edition, 7 of which are dedication copies to the "Société de Physique" with the author's autograph dedication.

Prague & Vienna, 1872-1890. *sFr. 3,400.-*

Mach was born in Czechoslovakia, studied in Vienna and became professor of mathematics at Graz in 1864. In 1867 he was appointed to the chair of physics at Prague and in 1895 to the chair of history and theory of inductive science at Vienna. He held this chair until 1901 when he was appointed to membership in the upper house of the Austrian parliament. His interests were wide. In physics he made contributions to acoustics, electricity, hydrodynamics, mechanics, optics and thermodynamics, and in psychology to perception and aesthetics.

"Between 1873 and 1893 Mach and various collaborators, including his son Ludwig, devised and perfected optical and photographic techniques to study sound waves and the wave propulsion and gas dynamics of projectiles, meteorites, explosions, and gas jets. Stimulated by the remarks of the Belgian artillerist Henri Melsens, in 1881 Mach undertook to study the flight of projectiles by means of photographic techniques that he had already devised for other experiments in his Prague laboratory. His celebrated paper on supersonics was published jointly with P. Salcher of the Marine Academy of Fiume (now Rijeka, Yugoslavia) in the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Academy of Science in Vienna... Mach also published while in Prague numerous popular scientific lectures and essays of historical and educational import and major treatises and monographs on the conservation of energy (1872), spectral and stroboscopic investigations of musical tones (1873), the theory of sensation of motion (1875), a critical history of mechanics (1883) and a volume on the analysis of sensations (1886)" *(Dictionary of Scientific Biography, VIII, p. 597).*

A detailed list of this collection, containing Mach's most important contributions to physics and psychology, is available on application.

Taton, Histoire Générale des Sciences, III. 1, pp. 116-117; Henning, E. Mach (1915); Heller, E. Mach, Wegbereiter der modernen Physik (1964); Thiele, E. Mach Biliographie, in "Centaurus" (1963, vol. 8), pp. 189-291; Darmstaedter, pp. 823, 845; Boring, A History of Experimental Psychology, pp. 392-395; R. v. Mieses, Ernst Mach und die empirische Wissenschaftsauffassung (1938); Ph. Frank, Modern Science and Its Philosophy (1946), pp. 6-19, 61-89; J.T. Blackmore, E. Mach, Its Work, Life and Influence (1972).

See reproduction on page 111.

THE FOUNDATION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

96. MAURY, Matthew Fontaine (1806-1873). The Physical Geography of the Sea. 8vo. XXIV, (25)-274 pp. *With 4 illustrations in the text and 8 large folding plates.* Original cloth, gilt lettering on spine and a gilt vignette on the front panel, a fine copy.

New York, Harper & Brothers, 1855. *sFr. 1,000.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST MAJOR TEXTBOOK OF MODERN OCEANOGRAPHY. It was reprinted several times and was translated into six European laguages.

Maury was first an officer in the U.S. Navy, served then Emperor Maximilian in Mexico and became later professor of physics at the Virginia Militaty Institute. In 1853 Maury organized a conference in Bruxelles, the first of a series of international meteorological meetings. But his plans for the conference to unify weather reporting for both land and sea ran into opposition. At the insistence of the American and British governments the Bruxelles conference dealt only with the sea.

Maury's main work includes a general discussion about coast lines, tides, currents, the atmosphere, the salts of the sea, the actions of winds, the depths of the oceans, the climate and other phases of the ocean and its life. Maury, with the help of three lines measured for the laying of the transatlantic cable. He also sketched the first section and the first map of the floor of the Atlantic Ocean.

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 71; Milestones of Science, no. 143; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, IX, pp. 195-197; J. Leighly, M.F. Maury and his Time, in "Proceedings of the First International Congrass of the History of Oceanography", Bulletin de l'Institut Océanographique de Monaco, spec. no. 2 (1968), pp. 47-59.

See reproduction below.

Clarendon Press Series

THE

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

OF

THE SEA.

BY M. F. MAURY, LL.D.,

LIEUT. U. S. NAVY.

NEW YORK:

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,

329 & 331 PEARL STREET,

FRANKLIN SQUARE.

1855.

no. 96. Maury. 1855.

A TREATISE

ON

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

BY

JAMES CLERK MAXWELL, M.A.

LLD. EDIN., F.R.SS. LONDON AND EDINBURGH

HONORARY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE,

AND PROFESSOR OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS

IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

VOL. I

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1873

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No. 97. Maxwell. 1873.

97. MAXWELL, James Clerk (1831-1879). A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism. 2 vols. 8vo. XXIX, (3), 245, (3 blank) pp., with an errata slip, a half-title to the plates and *13 full-page plates;* XXIII, (1), 444, 15, (1) pp. (advertisements), a half-title to the plates and *7 full-page plates.* Original cloth, a fine, partly unopened set.

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1873. *sFr. 1,700.-*

FIRST EDITION. "It might have been thought that, with so particulate a view of ether and charge, Maxwell would have gone straight on modern concepts of electrons and even photons. What happened was different. Having found that his concepts led him to new equations of vastly greater scope than any reached before, he let the scaffolding of models drop into the background. The scope of the new equations was indeed sensational. They gave, as the models enable us to anticipate, a finite velocity for the propagation of the linked electric and magnetic disturbances. And this velocity turns out to be that of light. In fact these disturbances were light, and their equations at once gave many of the familiar properties" (Pledge, *Science Since 1500,* p. 148).

"In this great work he did for the ether what Newton did for the matter in the *Principia,* and though the modern theories of relativity and the quantum may compel us to modify the views which have obtained from Newton and Maxwell yet the influence of their work will always abide" (Magie, *Source Book in Physics,* p. 258).

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 72; Dibner, Ten Founding Fathers in the Electrical Science, pp. 45-46; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, IX, pp. 198-230; D'Abro, The Evolution of Scientific Thought, pp. 126-130; Thornton & Tully, Scientific Books, p. 211; D'Abro, The Rise of the New Physics, I, pp. 67-70; Cajori, History of physics, p. 256-258; Wheeler Gift Catalogue, 1872.

See reproduction on page 113.

MESMERISM

98. MESMER, Friedrich Anton (1733-1815). Mémoire sur la Découverte du Magnetisme Animal. Small 8vo. 1 blank leaf, half-title, VI, 85 pp. Contemporary marbled wrappers, preserved in a cloth folder, a very fine uncut copy.

Geneva & Paris, Didot le Jeune, 1779. *sFr. 2,500.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Mesmer himself was undoubtedly sincere, despite his theatrics; but he never realized the implication of his discovery and methods. Suggestibility on the part of the patient can, without question, be the key to his recovery; and having found this out Mesmer became, unwittingly, a pioneer of psychotherapy. Since his time the investigation of how to release subconscious states through auto- and hetero-suggestion has continued, and the whole field of extra-sensory perception and spiritualism has affinity with mesmerism. Much more important scientifically were the experiments of Braid in Scotland and Charcot in Paris, and the development

of psychoanalysis: Freud's first experiments were on hypnotic patients; and Jung was particularly close to mesmerism in his belief that consciousness could transcend time and space" (PMM).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 225; Garrison Morton 4992; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 285; Waller 6505; Thornton, Medical Books, p. 143; Hunter/MacAlpine, Three Hundred Years of Psychiatry, pp. 480-486; Zilboorg, A History of Medical Psychology, pp. 342-357; Alexander/Selesnick, The History of Psychiatry, pp. 169-172; Watson, Great Psychologists, pp. 334-335; Boring, The History of Experimental Psychology, pp. 116-119.

See reproduction below.

MÉMOIRE

SUR LA DÉCOUVERTE

DU

MAGNÉTISME

ANIMAL;

Par M. MESMER, *Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Vienne.*

A GENEVE;

Et ſe trouve

A PARIS,

Chez P. Fr. Didot le jeune, Libraire-Imprimeur de MONSIEUR, quai des Auguſtins.

M. DCC. LXXIX.

No. 98. Mesmer. 1779.

PRINCIPLES

OF

POLITICAL ECONOMY

WITH

SOME OF THEIR APPLICATIONS TO SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY

JOHN STUART MILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.
M.DCCC.XLVIII.

No. 100. Mill. 1859.

99. MILL, John Stuart (1806-1873). Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy. 8vo. 2 vols. XVI, 593, (3) pp. 2 leaves (advertisements); XV, (1), 549, (1) pp., 1 leaf (adv.). Original green cloth, very fine set.

London, John W. Parker, 1848. *sFr. 1,500.-*

FIRST EDITION of Mill's principal work on economics, which became the outstanding textbook for a long time.

"In the writings of John Stuart Mill, there came a break with the most cherished tradition of economic liberalism. Mill held that the processes of production alone, and not those of distribution, were subject to the control of natural law and hence not to be disturbed by human legislation. This view of course opened the way for any type of legislation regulating wages, interest, rent and profits"(Baker/Barnes, *Social Science from Lore to Science*, II, p. 607).

Catalogue of the Goldschmiths' Library of Economic Literature, no. 35525; Edwards Encyclopedia of Philosophy, V, pp. 320-321; Kress C 7500; Roll, A History of Economic Thought, p. 353; Wittaker, A History of Economic Ideas, pp. 222-226.

See reproduction on page 115.

ON

LIBERTY

BY

JOHN STUART MILL.

LONDON:
JOHN W. PARKER AND SON, WEST STRAND.
M.DCCC.LIX.

No. 99. Mill. 1848.

CONSIDERATIONS
SUR LES CAUSES
DE LA
GRANDEUR
DES
ROMAINS
ET DE LEUR
DECADENCE.

A AMSTERDAM,
Chez JAQUES DESBORDES.
M D C C X X X I V.

No. 101. Montesquieu. 1734.

LIBERTY AND THE INDIVIDUAL

100. MILL, John Stuart (1806-1873). On Liberty. 8vo. 207, 8 (advertisement) pp. Original cloth.

London, John W. Parker, 1859.

sFr. 650.-

FIRST EDITION. "Mill thought that his essay *On Liberty* was the most likely of all his works to be of enduring value. 'The sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively', he wrote, 'in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number, is self-protection'... Mill argued at length for the importance of 'individuality', which he held, comes from or indeed is identical with continued effort at self-development... Mill's strong emphasis on this point stems from his conviction, that the chief danger of democracy is that of suppressing individual differences and allowing no genuine development of minority opinion. Democratic tyranny would be far worse, he held, than aristocratic or despotic tyranny, since it would be far more effective in utilizing the most efficient means of social control, the pressure of public opinion" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, V, pp. 320-21)

Printing and the Mind of Man 345; Merz, A History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century, IV, p. 154.

See reproduction opposite.

THE FIRST IMPORTANT ESSAY IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY

101. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat de (1689-1755)]. Considérations sur les Causes de la Grandeur des Romains et de leur Décadence. Small 8vo. (4), 277 pp. Red morocco (Ad. Leroy), preserved in a slip case, a splendid uncut copy.

Amsterdam, Jacques Desbordes, 1734. *sFr. 1,800.-*

FIRST EDITION (FIRST ISSUE). In this work Montesquieu traced the cause of the decline of Rome, including the destruction of liberty, corruption and the splitting of the empire in two. It is said to have been the most enduringly popular and the most widely read of all his works in his own country, and it has certainly been the most frequently and carefully edited. It is, putting Bossuet and Vico aside, almost the first important essay in the philosophy of history.

Montesquieu's style is grave and destitute of ornaments, but extraordinarily luminous and full of what would be called epigram. No other work of the century, except perhaps Turgot's second Sorbonne *Discours*, contains in proportion to its size, more witty and original thoughts on historical subjects, while Montesquieu has over Turgot the immense advantage of style.

LePetit, pp. 493-494; Tchemerzine VIII, p. 457; Fueter Geschichte der neueren Historiographie, pp. 383-385; Thompson, History of Historical Writing, II, pp. 62-63.

See reproduction opposite.

THE MONTESSORI METHOD

102. MONTESSORI, Maria (1870-1952). Il metodo della pedagogia scientifica applicato all'educazione infantile nelle Case dei Bambini. Small folio. 283 pp. *With a folding table and 15 illustrated plates.* Half-morocco, original printed wrappers bound in, a fine uncut copy, some very light spots.

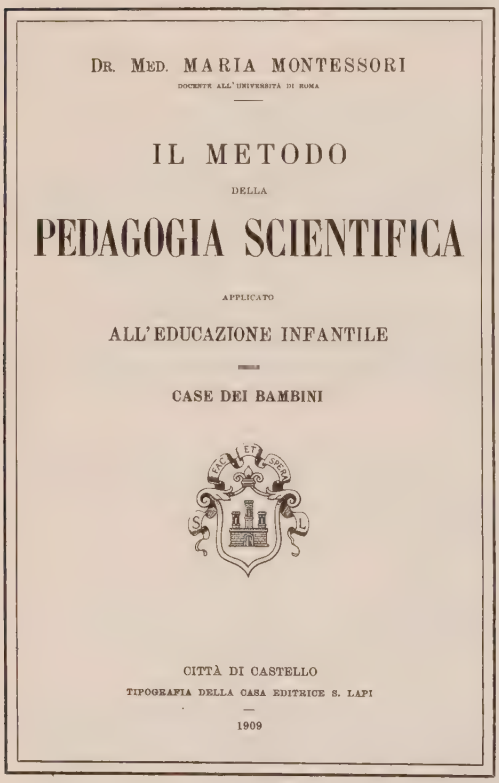
Città di Castello, S. Lapi, 1909. *sFr. 900.-*

FIRST EDITION of Maria Montessori's main pedagogical work. The Montessori method assumes a healthy sociological structure which gives the possibility to measure up the requirements of the child. It has to be regarded that the child demands the repetition of what he is supposed to learn, the free choice in his occupations, and that he wants to find out and correct himself a made mistake. The adult person's duty should be to teach him good manners, tidiness, the need for physical hygiene, to train the control of movements and to give him an extensive education of all faculties. Most of all, the educator has to realize that the child himself demands discipline and asks for concentration in his activities. Therefore the adult's pedagogy and the child's needs have to bee coordinated in a new didactic, whereby the child, as a self-willed individual, decides the method, let himself guide by it, and, regarding the means he has at his disposal, can control it permanently.

The great Italian educator's demands were respected by industrial schools, kindergarten, plans of instruction, in the youth's welfare, and even by the toy industry and town planning in most of the European and overseas countries.

Hagenmeier, Th. Neue Aspekte der Reformpädagogik (1964), pp. 101-160; R.J. Frynne, Maria Montessori and Her Inspirers (1924); A. Fischer-Buck, Naturgemässe Erziehung. Ein Vergleich der Lehre von Pestalozzi und Montessori, angewandt auf die heutige psychologische Pädagogik (1959); I. de Bartolomeis, M. Montessori e la pedagogia scientifica (1953).

See reproduction below.



DR. MED. MARIA MONTESSORI

DOCENTE ALL'UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

IL METODO

DELLA

PEDAGOGIA SCIENTIFICA

APPLICATO

ALL'EDUCAZIONE INFANTILE

CASE DEI BAMBINI

CITTÀ DI CASTELLO

TIPOGRAFIA DELLA CASA EDITRICE S. LAPI

1909

No. 102. Montessori. 1909.

SOME HINTS ON PATTERN-DESIGNING. A LECTURE DELIVERED BY WILLIAM MORRIS AT THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, ON DECEMBER 10, 1881.

By the word pattern-design, of which I have undertaken to speak to you to-night, I mean the ornamentation of a surface by work that is not imitative or historical, at any rate, not principally or essentially so. Such work is often not literally flat, for it may be carving or moulded work in plaster or pottery; but whatever material relief it may have is given to it for the sake of beauty & richness, and not for the sake of imitation, or to tell a fact directly; so that people have called this art ornamental art, though indeed all real art is ornamental.

Now, before we go further, we may as well ask ourselves what reason or right this so-called ornamental art has to existence? We might answer the question shortly by saying that it seems clear that mankind has hitherto determined to have it even at the cost of a good deal of labour & trouble: an answer good enough to satisfy our consciences that we are not necessarily wasting our time in meeting here to consider it; but we may furthermore try to get at the reasons that have forced men in the mass always to expect to have what to some of them doubtless seems an absurd superfluity of life.

No. 103. Morris. 1899.

103. MORRIS, William (1834-1896). Some Hints on Pattern-Designing. 8vo. (2), 45 pp. Printed on handmade paper. Original printed boards.

London, Longmans & Co., 1899. *sFr. 350.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Walter Crane, writing not long after Morris' death, saw clearly the magnitude of his influence. 'The secret of Morris' great influence in the revival was no doubt to be attributed to his way of personally mastering the working details and handling of each craft he took up, as well as to his power of inspiring his helpers and followers. The demand for the acknowledgement of the personality of each responsible craftsman in a co-operative work was new, and it had a direct bearing on the social and economic conditions of artistic production. The principle, too, of regarding the material, object, method and purpose of a work as essential conditions of its artistic expression, the form and character of which must always be controlled by such conditions, had never been so emphatically stated... if it has not turned all British craftsmen into artists or all British artists into craftsmen, it has done not little to expand and socialize the idea of art, and (perhaps it is not too much to say) has made the tasteful English house with its furniture and decoration a model for the civilized world'" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 367b.

See reproduction opposite.

W. Molyneux

OBSERVATIONES

DIAMETRORUM

SOLIS ET LUNÆ

APPARENTIUM,

Meridianarúmque aliquot altitudinum Solis & paucarum fixarum.

Cum tabulâ declinationum Solis conſtructa ad ſingula graduum Eclipticæ ſcrupula prima.

Pro cujus, & aliarum tabularum conſtructione ſeu perfectione, quædam numerorum proprietates non inutiliter deteguntur.

HUIC ADJECTA EST

BREVIS DISSERTATIO

De dierum naturalium inæqualitate, & de temporis æquatione.

UNA CUM NOVA MENSURARUM GEOMETRICARUM IDEA:

Novâque methodo eas communicandi, & conſervandi in poſterùm abſque alteratione,

Auctore GABRIELE MOUTON *Lugdunenſi, Sacerdote in Eccleſia Collegiata S. Pauli.*

LUGDUNI,

Ex Typographiâ MATTHÆI LIBERAL, in viâ Mercatoriâ, ſub Signo Boni ductus.

M. DC. LXX.

Cum Approbatione & permiſſu Superiorum.

No. 104. Mouton. 1670.

FRAM

OVER POLHAVET

DEN NORSKE POLARFÆRD 1893—1896

AF

FRIDTJOF NANSEN

MED ET TILLÆG AF OTTO SVERDRUP

FØRSTE DEL

KRISTIANIA

H. ASCHEHOUG & CO.s FORLAG

1897

No. 107. Nansen.

104. MOUTON, Gabriel (1617-1694). Observationes diametrorum solis et lunae apparentium... Huic adjecta est brevis dissertatio... Una cum nova mensurarum geometricarum idea. 4to. 5 leaves, 448 pp. (with the rare Cancel leaf FFf[1]). *With a fine engraved portrait of Camillo de Neufville, Archbishop of Lyons, to whom the work is dedicated, and numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams in the text, ornamental head and tail pieces.* Contemporary half-calf, gilt back, a fine clean copy, upper margins cut rather short.

Lyons, Matthaeus Liberal, 1670. *sFr. 3,500.-*

FIRST EDITION OF AN EXCESSIVELY RARE SCIENTIFIC WORK, which contains two major contributions to science:

I. The first proposal, fully documented, of an international unit of length based on the meridian. The spread of this idea can be traced directly from Mouton to its official adoption by the French National Assembly in 1790. The intermediates were Mouton's spiritual heir Jean Picard, Huygens, La Condamine, Cassini, Lagrange and Laplace. The work was carried on by Méchain and Delambre for the Assembly, with 443.296 of the "Toise du Pérou" as one meter.

II. On the metric system. This contains Mouton's discovery of a method of summation of series of numbers by their differences. This was also discovered by Leibniz, who did not know of Mouton's work. "The treatment of series by the method of finite differences appeared in the 17th century. In 1673 Leibniz wrote to Oldenbourg... He said that John Pell attributed the discovery to Gabriel Mouton, of Lyons" (Smith, *History of Mathematics*, II, pp. 512, 649).

The present copy is especially interesting since it was probably one of the first of the press and may have been the author's proof copy. This is indicated by the presence of a voided leaf which has a textual change (underlined in ink) on page 378. The page sequence was corrected by hand: pages 377-378 were changed to read 379 and 380, the entire text was apparently carefully proof-read and contains a number of manuscript corrections in a neat hand.

Our copy bears on the title the signature of William Molyneux (1656-1698), philosopher and astronomer, who was a close friend and associate of Flamsteed and Halley. His *Dioptrica Nova* of 1692, a major scientific contribution on optics, was a standard work for a long time. More recently it was in the library of Dr. Otto Struve, the director of the Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago and the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas.

Brit. Mus. STC of French Books (1601-1700), 1555; M. Dumas, Les Instruments scientifiques au 17e et 18e siècles, p. 170; Wolf, A History of Science and Technology in the 16th and 17th Centuries, pp. 196-200; Cantor, Vorlesungen (1901), pp. 76-77.

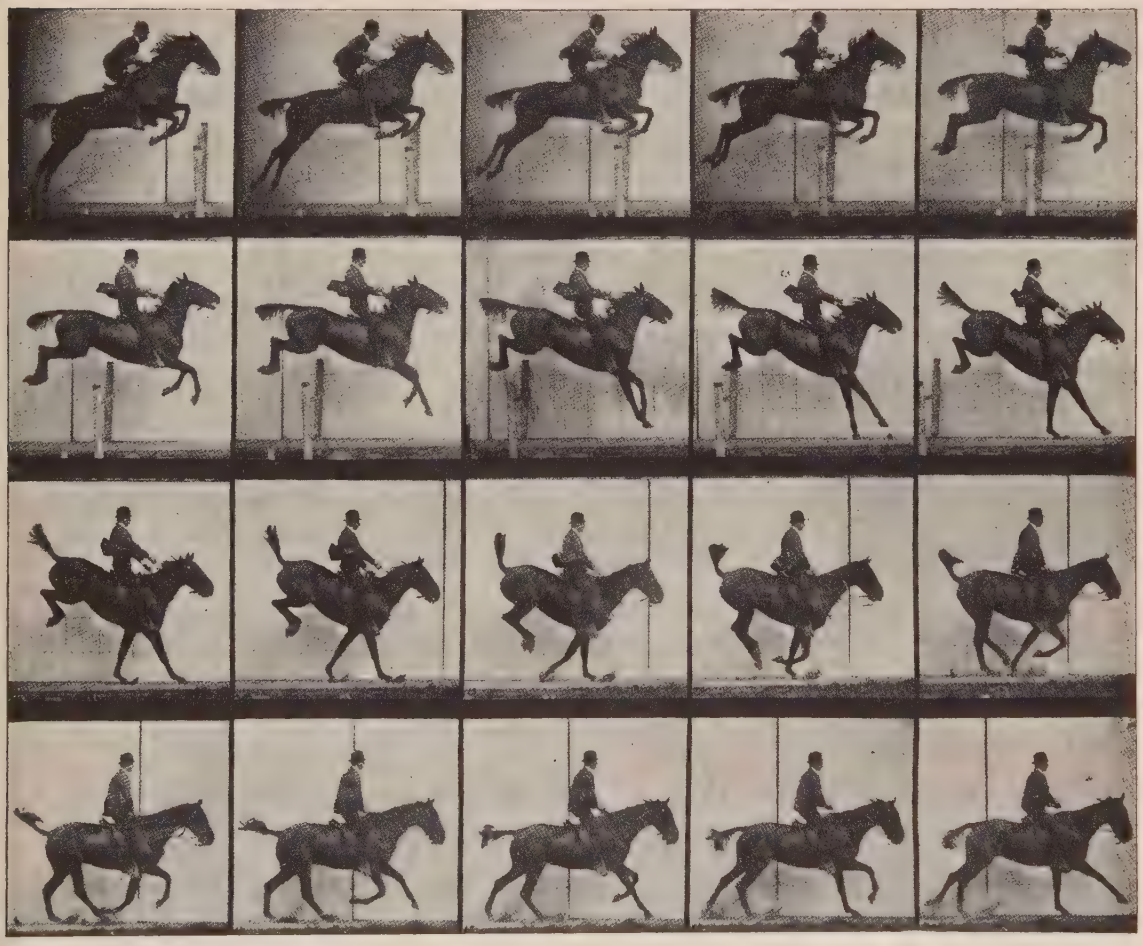
See reproduction on page 119.

105. MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard (1830-1904). Animals in Motion. An Electro-Photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Animal Progressive Movements. Oblong folio. X, 264 pp. *With a portrait of the author and numerous illustrations.* Original cloth, a fine copy.

London, Chapman & Hall, 1899. *sFr. 1,300.-*

FIRST EDITION of this pioneer work in the history of cinematography, which is with *The Human Figure in Motion* (1901) an abridgement of Muybridge's eleven folio volumes with 781 photo-engravings, the great costs of which restricted the sale to a very few copies.

THE LEAP.



Copyright, 1887, by Eadweard Muybridge.] SERIES 69.

CLEARANCE, LANDING, AND RECOVERY.

Horse "Daisy."

Springing from ●, landing on △.

Muybridge was employed by the American philantropist Leland Stanford, Ex-Governor of California and owner of a large stable to record the motion of horses. "Muybridge had originally started with one camera, but as the work proceeded more cameras were added until finally a battery of twenty-four instruments placed side by side was employed. The shutter of each camera was at first operated by a string which the horse broke as he passed in front of the lens. Later this method was changed so that the operation of the shutter was secured electrically... In 1884 Muybridge became connected with the University of Pennsylvania, where his studies on animal locomotion were continued until 1887" (Taft, *Photography and the American Scene*, 1942, pp. 405-410).

Milestones of Science, no. 148; Garrison-Morton 650; Gernsheim, History of Photography (1951), pp. 329-331; Singer, A History of Technology, V, pp. 737-740.

See reproduction on page 121.

A PIONEER WORK IN THE HISTORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHY

106. MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard (1830-1904). The Human Figure in Motion. An Electro-Photographic Investigation of Consecutive Phases of Muscular Actions. Oblong folio. (2), 280, 4 (advertisement) pp. *With a portrait of the author and numerous illustrations.* Original cloth, a fine copy.

London, Chapman & Hall, 1901. *sFr. 1,200.-*

FIRST EDITION. Muybridge returned to the United States in October 1882 after a successful lecture tour in Europe. The University of Pennsylvania was willing to promote his work which should be supervised by a scientific committee. "A committee of guarantors was formed to advance the preliminary expenses, and in the spring of 1884 Muybridge recommenced work... Human movement was recorded for both sexes and all ages, clothed and naked, at work and at play, and in almost all possible actions, the majority of the models being students or graduates of the University. Wild animals were photographed at the zoological gardens of Philadelphia in the summer and autumn of 1885, after which the investigations were terminated... With a view to making his magnus opus available to a larger public, Muybridge decided in 1898 to republish the most important plates on a reduced scale by the half-tone process. The two volumes, *Animals in Motion* and *The Human Figure in Motion*, were published in 1899 and 1901 respectively" (Gernsheim, *The History of Photography*, 1955, pp. 329-31)

Taft, Photography and the American Scene, (1942), pp. 405-410; Garrison-Morton 651; Singer, A History of Technology, V, pp. 737-740.

THE FARTHEST NORTH

107. NANSEN, Fridtjof (1861-1930). Fram over Polhavet. 2 vols. 8vo. 8 leaves, 526 pp.; 7 leaves, 553, (1), pp. *With three folding maps and many illustrations in the text.* Original cloth, gilt back and panels, a perfect copy.

Kristiania, Aschehoug & Co., 1897. *sFr. 300.-*

FIRST EDITION. "*Farthest North* is Nansen's own account of a remarkable achievement in polar exploration, every detail of which was worked out by Nansen himself and

went absolutely according to plan. He convinced himself, against accepted opinion, that there was a regular ice drift from Alaska to Greenland. He set himself to design a ship that, by its shape, would evade the crushing pressure of the ice. His idea was deliberately to allow the ship to be frozen into the ice-pack and then to drift across the Arctic region. Nansen with one companion and three sledges drawn by huskies, had left the ship in March 1895, and within a few weeks reached the farthest north latitude yet obtained by man" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 384.

See reproduction on page 119.

NOTES ON NURSING:

WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT IS NOT.

BY

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

LONDON:
HARRISON, 59, PALL MALL,
BOOKSELLER TO THE QUEEN.

[*The right of Translation is reserved.*]

No. 108. Nightingale. 1859.

ÉTUDES

SUR LE VIN

SES MALADIES

CAUSES QUI LES PROVOQUENT

PROCÉDÉS NOUVEAUX

POUR LE CONSERVER ET POUR LE VIEILLIR

PAR M. L. PASTEUR

MEMBRE DE L'INSTITUT

ÉTUDES COURONNÉES PAR LE COMITÉ CENTRAL AGRICOLE DE SOLOGNE

PARIS

IMPRIMÉ PAR AUTORISATION DE SON EXC. LE GARDE DES SCEAUX.

A L'IMPRIMERIE IMPÉRIALE

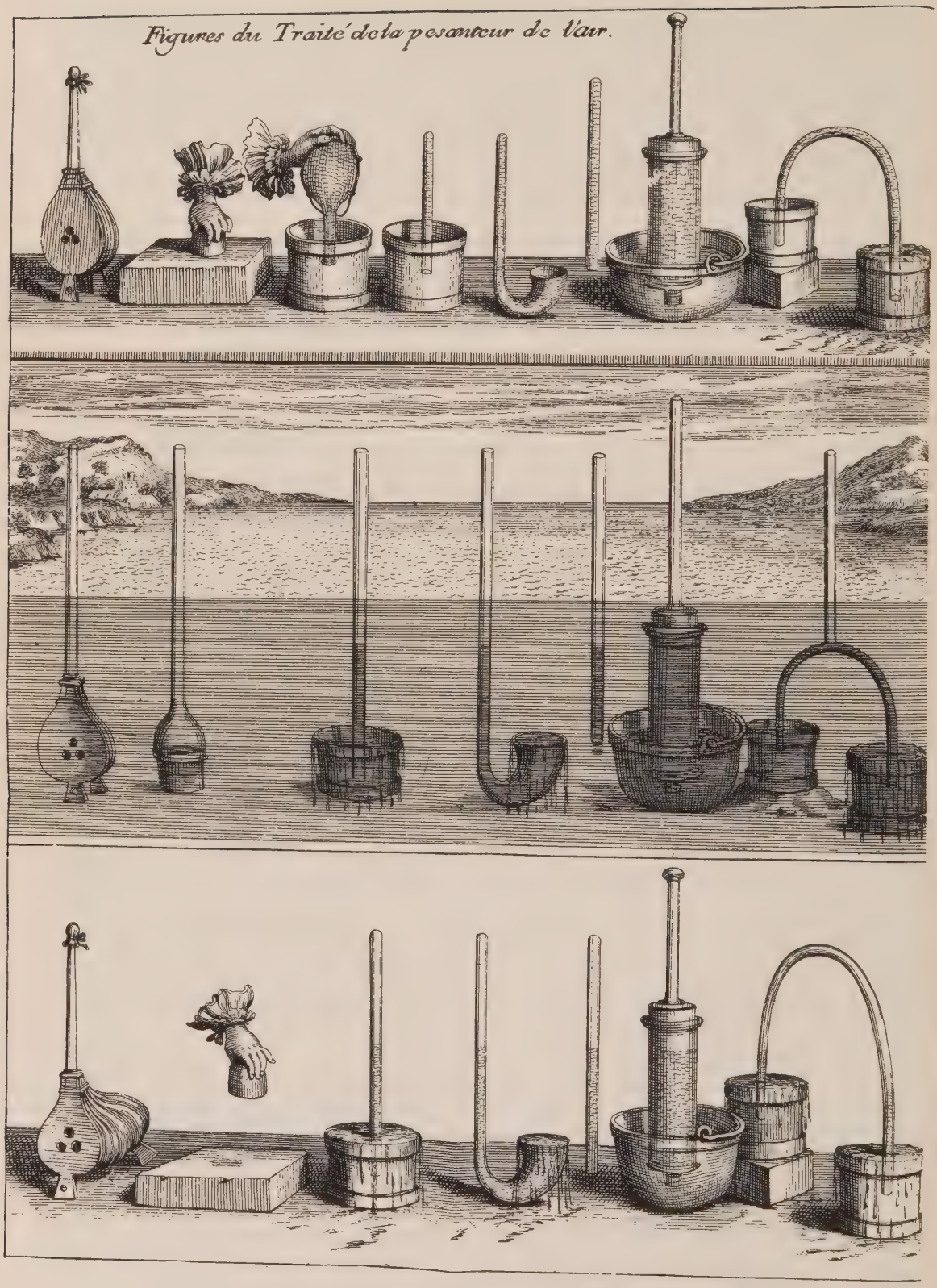
M DCCC LXVI

No. 111. Pasteur. 1866.

THE LADY WITH THE LAMP

108. NIGHTINGALE, Florence (1820-1910). Notes on Nursing: What It Is, and What It Is Not. 8vo. 79 pp. Original cloth boards, a fine copy with the imprint "All Right of Translation is reserved".

London, Harrison, (1859). *sFr. 550.-*



No. 110. Pascal. Traitez de l'Equilibre. Paris, 1663.

ORIGINAL EDITION of this epoch-making work and the product of a lifelong dedication to the subject. Florence Nightingale's interest in nursing began in her childhood, and as a young adult she underwent training both in England and on the Continent as thoroughly as possible. When losses from medical causes in the British Army during the Crimean War assumed catastrophic proportions, she simultaneously volunteered and the British Ministry of War asked her to assume responsability for the care of the British wounded in the theatre of war. In a few months she was able to reduce the death rate among hospitalized soldiers from forty-two to two per cent. Upon returning to England she resumed her long career of nursing and teaching. It may be said of her that she virtually single-handedly revolutionized nursing care both in the military and in the civilian spheres all over the world.

Garrison-Morton 1612; Waller 6872; Osler 1667; Hanlin & Martin, Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 345.

See reproduction on page 123.

PASCAL'S LAW

110. PASCAL, Blaise (1623-1662). Traitez de l'Equilibre des Liqueurs, et de la Pesanteur de la Masse de l'Air. 12mo. 14 unnumb. leaves, 232 pp., 4 leaves. *With two engraved folding plates and a woodcut in the text.* Red morocco, gilt inside dentelles, gilt edges (Huser), a fine copy.

Paris, Guillaume Desprez, 1663. *sFr. 4,300.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION of this work, representing the first scientific work of hydrostatics. It was edited by Pascal's brother in law and collaborator F. Périer, who gives interesting details on the life of the author in the preface.

"This book consists of two separate treatises, dealing respectively with hydrostatics and pneumatics, and some concluding reflections. It is remarkable alike for the clarity of style and for the convincing experiments which it describes... One of the most important advances made by Pascal was his recognition of the correspondence between phenomena produced by atmospheric pressure and phenomena due to the pressure exerted by a liquid" (Wolf, *A History of Science and Technology in the 16th and 17th Centuries*, pp. 223-225).

Dibner, Herald of Science, no. 143; Milestones of Science, no. 157; Osler 3625; Tchemerzine IX, p. 63; Waller 12161; Thornton-Tully, Scientific Books, p. 95; Rosenberg, Die Geschichte der Physik, p. 159; Taton, Histoire générale des Sciences, II, pp. 266-72; Darmstaedter, p. 129; Cajori, A History of Physics, pp. 70-71; Magie, A Source Book in Physics, pp. 73-80..

See reproduction opposite.

PASTEURISATION

111. PASTEUR, Louis (1822-1895). Etudes sur le vin, ses maladies, causes qui les provoquent, procédés nouveaux pour le conserver et pour le vieillier. 8vo. VIII, 264 pp. *With 32 plates, mostly colored, and numerous illustrations in the text.* Half-calf, original wrappers bound in, fine uncut copy, front wrapper mounted and soiled.

Paris, Imprimerie Impériale, 1866. *sFr. 700.-*

No. 112. Pinder. Speculum Passionis. Wooscut by Hans Schäufelein.

FIRST EDITION of this landmark in the history of bacteriology. "The investigation of acetic fermentation confuted Liebig's mechanical theory of fermentation and led Pasteur to study the causes detrimental to the great industries of his country, these of wine, silk and wool. In 1867, the wine industry of France was worth to the nation 500 million francs. This gain was due to Pasteur's discovery that the spoiling of wine by microorganisms can be prevented by partial sterilisation (Pasteurisation) at a temperature of 55° to 60° C., without any alteration of the taste or bouquet of the vintage. This process is now applied to all perishable foods, and is of inestimable importance in the nutrition of infants" (Garrison, *History of Medicine,* p. 576).

Milestones of Science, no. 160; Bulloch, History of Bacteriology, p. 61; Garrison-Morton, 2479; Thornton, Medical Books, p. 184; Osler 1549; Waller 10967; Lechevalier & Solotorovsky, Three Centuries of Microbiology, pp. 38-39.

See reproduction on page 123.

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS OF GERMAN BOOK ILLUSTRATION IN THE EARLY 16TH CENTURY

12. PINDER, Ulrich (d. 1510 or 1519). Speculum Passionis Domini Nostri Ijesu Christi. Folio. Title, XC leaves (lacking the last blank). *Illustrated with 76 woodcuts of which 39 are full-page (5 repeated) by Hans Schäufelein, Hans Baldung Grien and one by Hans von Kulmbach.* 19th century blind-stamped green morocco (Trautz-Bauzonnet), a beautiful copy in perfact state of preservation of this extremely rare woodcut book. From the library of Baron de Lassus à Valmirande, with his book-plate.

Nürnberg, (Friedrich Peypus for the) Sodalitas Celtica, 1507. *sFr. 12,600.-*

FIRST EDITION of this magnificently illustrated Passion, one of the most outstanding achievements of German book illustration in the early 16th century. "The text of this Passion, which is taken partly from the New Testament and partly from the writings of the Church Fathers, is illustrated with 76 woodcuts of which 39 are full-page. With this extensive series of large woodcuts, comparable only to Dürer's 'Apocalypse' Pinder created a new type of devotional book in which the illustrations are equal to the text. It is possible that the success of this 'picture book' caused Dürer to publish in bookform his three great woodcut series (Great Passion, Life of the Virgin and Apocalypse) in 1511" (cf. exhibition catalogue *Meister um Albrecht Dürer,* Nürnber 1961, p. 60 ff).

Of the 30 full-page woodcuts by Hans Schäufelein all but the Crucifixion (verso of the title-page) appear here for the first time. It is also the first book to contain cuts with Schäufelein's signature. They are carefully described by M.C. Oldenbourg in *Die Holzschnitte des Hans Schäufelein* (1964), pp. 26 ff. There is a close relationship between this Passion and Dürer's work. While taking up some ideas by Dürer - especially from the Great Passion - Schäufelein in turn furnished Dürer with several concepts of composition for his small woodcut Passion (cf. *Meister um Albrecht Dürer,* p. 61).

The three full-page and 17 smaller woodcuts, which Hans Baldung Grien contributed to this work, are carefully listed in the catalogue *Hans Baldung Grien* (Karls-

ruhe, 1959), pp. 305 ff. The full-page woodcut by Hans von Kulmbach has formerly been attributed by C. Dodgson to Wolf Traut (cf. Winkler, *Kulmbach-Holzschnitte*, p. 9).

Ulrich Pinder was personal physician to the Elector Frederick of Saxony, and a prominent member of the "Sodalitas Celtica". This association of friends of Conrad Celtis, the noted German "arch-humamist", published several works, and the private press of the group is believed to have been located in Pinder's house, who later used the Sodalitas Celtica types in books published under his .

Fairfax Murray Cat., no. 333; Proctor 11031; Muther 897; Dodgson I, p. 505; II, p. 5, 17 (2-31).

See reproduction on page 125.

THE QUANTUM THEORY

113. PLANCK, Max (1858-1947). Ueber eine Verbesserung der Wien'schen Spectralgleichung. 8vo. In: "Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft". Vol. 2, no. 13, pp. 202-204.

And:

- - -. Ein vermeintlicher Widerspruch des magneto-optischen Faraday-effects mit der Thermodynamik. In:"Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft". Vol. 2, no. 14, pp. 206-210.

And:

- - -. Zur Theorie der Energieverteilung im Normalspectrum. In: "Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft". Vol. 2, No. 17, pp. 237-245. Contemporary cloth, a fine copy.

Berlin, Johann Ambrosius Barth, (October-December) 1900. *sFr. 3,500.-*

I. and II. FIRST EDITIONS of these two papers in which is prefigured the final formulation of the quantum theory (see III). The principal subjet of the first paper is the equation of Willy Wien, which was an attempt to deal with variations in radiation transmission on the basis of an erroneous assumption. In his dealings with the same problem, Planck isolated the difficulty and here properly describes the spectral energy distribution of black bodies. As in the case of so many major scientific discoveries, courage is required to suggest that existing theories, assumed to be law, are wrong or inapplicable. Planck had such courage, and in the second of these addresses he begins to hint that such a declaration may be necessary, thus indicating that the seeds of the quantum theory, born only six weeks later, has already taken root in his mind.

III. FIRST EDITION of Planck's celebrated announcement of the Quantum Theory. "The Quantum Theory has affected virtually every branch of physics. Its earliest and one of its most significant developments was Einstein's application of the theory to what is known as the 'photo-electric-effect'... As with the theory of relativity, so with the quantum theory the classic hypothesis of the continuity of force still holds good, not only in everyday life but in some speres of scientific enquiry" - PMM.

Zur Theorie des Gesetzes der Energieverteilung im Normalspectrum;
von M. Planck.

(Vorgetragen in der Sitzung vom 14. December 1900.)

(Vgl. oben S. 235.)

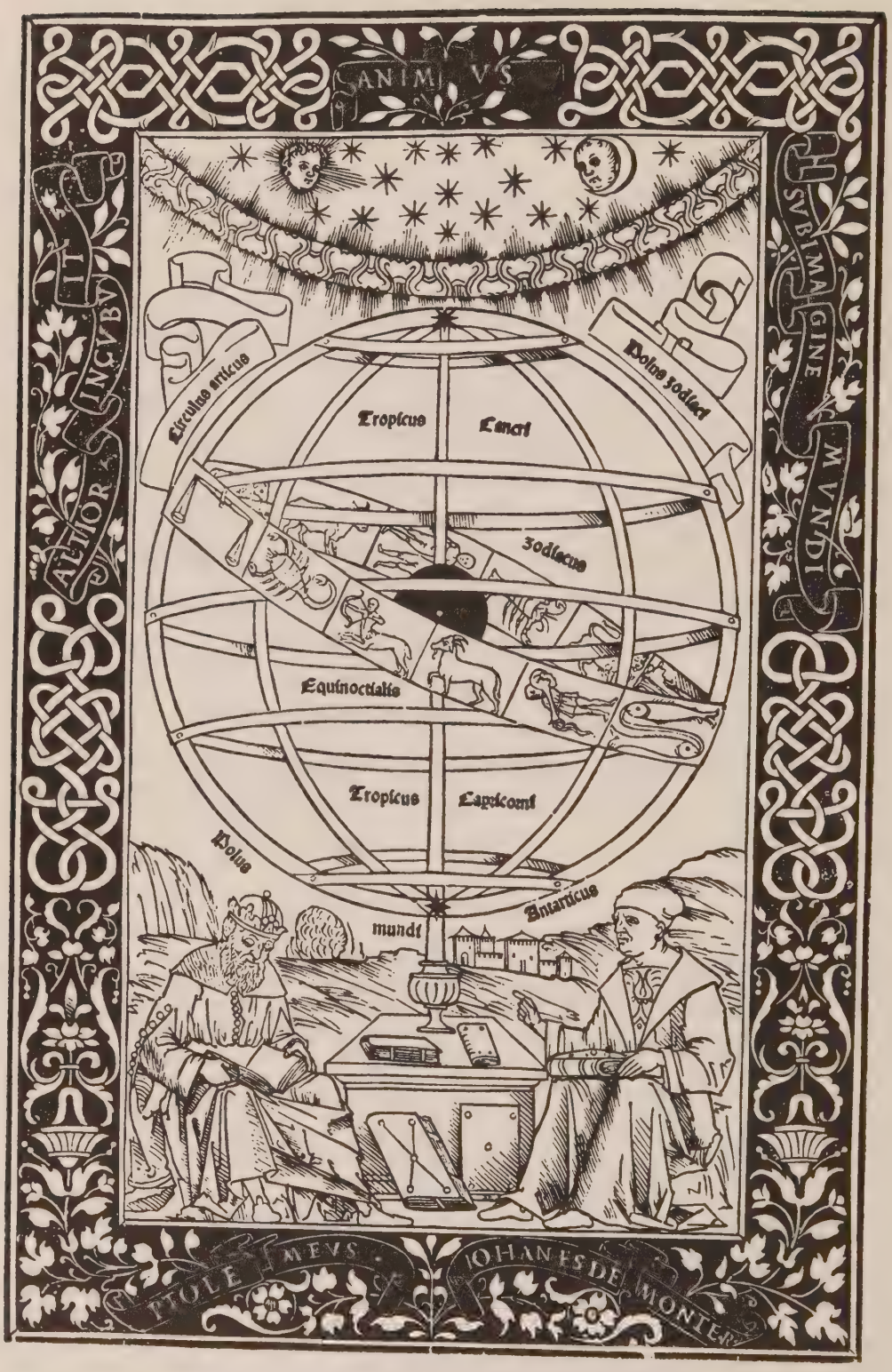
M. H.! Als ich vor mehreren Wochen die Ehre hatte, Ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf eine neue Formel zu lenken, welche mir geeignet schien, das Gesetz der Verteilung der strahlenden Energie auf alle Gebiete des Normalspectrums auszudrücken[1]), gründete sich meine Ansicht von der Brauchbarkeit der Formel, wie ich schon damals ausführte. nicht allein auf die anscheinend gute Uebereinstimmung der wenigen Zahlen, die ich Ihnen damals mitteilen konnte, mit den bisherigen Messungsresultaten[2]), sondern hauptsächlich auf den einfachen Bau der Formel und insbesondere darauf, dass dieselbe für die Abhängigkeit der Entropie eines bestrahlten monochromatisch schwingenden Resonators von seiner Schwingungsenergie einen sehr einfachen logarithmischen Ausdruck ergiebt, welcher die Möglichkeit einer allgemeinen Deutung jedenfalls eher zu versprechen schien, als jede andere bisher in Vorschlag gebrachte Formel, abgesehen von der WIEN'schen, die aber durch die Thatsachen nicht bestätigt wird.

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, 24a; Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 321; Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 166; Cajori, A History of Physics, pp. 311-316; D'Abro, The Rise of the New Physics, pp. 457-459; 907-913; Hoffmann, The Strange Story of the Quantum, pp. 15-29; Partington, A History of Chemistry, IV, p. 956; Max Planck in seinen Akademie-Ansprachen (1948), nos. 44, 45, 48.

See reproduction above.

PTOLEMY EXPOUNDED

114. REGIOMONTANUS (Müller), Johannes (1436-1476). Epytoma in Almagestum Ptolemei. Small folio. 108 leaves, the last blank. *With a woodcut on the title, a full-page woodcut and hundreds of woodcut diagrams and large initials througout the text and the printer's woodcut device at the end.* Bound in 18th century mottled quarter-calf over limp vellum,



No. 114. Regiomontanus. Epytoma in Almagestum Ptolemei. 1496.

preserved in a quarter morocco box, a very fine tall and crisp copy with ample margins, preserving all the extensive woodcuts along the sides.

Venice, Johannes Hammann, 1496. *sFr. 8,000.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The importance of this book lies in the fact that it enshrines, within the editor's commentary, the first appearance in print, in a Latin translation from the Greek, of the monumental compendium of Claudius Ptolemaeus of Alexandria known as the *Almagest* (an Arabic portmanteau word derived from the Greek for 'the great astronomer'). Its editor, Johannes Müller of Königsberg (Franconia), called after his birthplace Regiomontanus, had studied in Vienna under the astronomer Peuerbach, who had begun this translation of an abbreviated version of the *Almagest*. After Peuerbach's death Regiomontanus visited Italy were he became attached to Cardinal Bessarion. He studied Greek and after finding another, more accurate manuscript of the text he finished the edition of Ptolemy's great work and had it published in Venice.

"The *Almagest* is an encyclopedia of astronomical knowledge - much of it derived from Hipparchus, whose original text is lost - which established astronomy as a mathematical discipline. It contains an elaborate theory of the planets, the discovery of the second inequality of the moon's motion (known as evection), the determination of the distance of the moon, an exposition of spherical and plane trigonometry and an account of the construction and use of astronomical instruments" -PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 40; Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 89; Hain 13806; BMC IV, 427; Goff R-111; Klebs 841; Essling 895; Sander 6399; Dreyer, A History of Astronomy from Thales to Kepler, p. 290; Taton, The Beginning of Modern Science, p. 49.

See reproduction opposite.

THE THEORY OF BOW INSTRUMENTS

115. ROUSSEAU, Jean (fl. late 17th century). Traité de la Viole. 8vo. 8 unnumbered leaves, 151 pp. *With an engraved folding plate.* Contemporary calf, gilt back, a very fine copy despite some light spots.

Paris, Christophe Ballard, 1687. *sFr. 3,600.-*

EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION. A book of great interest with regard to the history as well as the technique of the viol, written by Jean Rousseau, a late 17th century viol-da-gambist and music teacher, who had been a Pupil of Sainte Colombe. Rousseau traces the history of the viol from the very earliest times, beginning with the mention of a 'cythara' in the fourth chapter of the Genesis. The remainder of the book is taken up by an explanation of the instrument and instructions.

"This work... is one of the oldest and rarest on the theory of bow instruments... As a contemporary history of the viol and its music it is unrivalled, which counts for its great value among musicians, antiquarians and bibliophiles" (Heron-Allen, *De fidiculis bibliographia,* I, p. 158).

Brit. Mus. STC of French Books 1197; Hirsch I, 153; Musikbibliothek Wolffheim 1162; La Musique Française du Moyen Age à la Révolution (Bibl. Nat., Paris, 1934), no. 279; Eitner VIII, p. 335. Grove's Dictionary of Music IV, p. 452.

See reproduction on page 132.

TRAITE
DE LA VIOLE,
QUI CONTIENT

Une Diſſertation curieuſe ſur ſon origine.
Une Démonſtration generale de ſon Manche en quatre Figures, avec leurs explications.
L'explication de ſes Jeux differents, & particulierement des Pieces par accords, & de l'accomp gnement à fond.
Des Regles certaines, pour connoître tous les agrémens qui ſe peuvent pratiquer ſur cét inſtrument dans toutes ſortes de Pieces de Muſique.
La veritable maniere de gouverner l'Archet, & des Moyens faciles pour tranſpoſer ſur toutes ſortes de Tons.

Par IEAN ROVSSEAV, Maître de Muſique & de Viole.

Demeurant rue des Boucheries, proche le Petit Marché, devant la Barriere, au Soleil d'Or, chez un Bonnetier, Faux-bourg Saint Germain.

A PARIS,

Par CHRISTOPHE BALLARD, ſeul Imprimeur du Roy pour la Muſique.

M. DC. LXXXVII.
Avec Privilege de Sa Majeſté.

No. 115. Rousseau. 1687.

DISCOURS

SUR L'ORIGINE ET LES FONDEMENS DE L'INEGALITE' PARMI LES HOMMES.

Par JEAN JAQUES ROUSSEAU

CITOYEN DE GENÈVE.

Non in depravatis, ſed in his quæ bene ſecundum naturam ſe habent, conſiderandum eſt quid ſit naturale. ARISTOT. Politic. L. 2.

A AMSTERDAM,

Chez MARC MICHEL REY.

M D C C L V.

No. 116. Rousseau. 1755.

ROUSSEAU FORERUNNER OF DARWIN

116. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques (1712-1778). Discours sur l'Origine et les Fondemens de l'Inégalité parmi les Hommes. 8vo. LXX, 1 leaf, 262 pp., 1 leaf. *With an engraved frontispiece after Eisen.* Contemporary calf, gilt back, a very fine copy.

Amsterdam, Marc Michel Rey, 1755. *sFr. 900.-*

FIRST EDITION (first issue with the three cancel slips at pp. LXVII-LXVIII, 111-112, and 139-140, and the addition by hand of the accent in 'conforme' on page 11).
In this work Rousseau exposes his theory of the evolution of man. He examines this phenomenon basing on the possibility that man has originated by processes and adaption from primordial forms. "If the state of nature can never be known as a historical fact, it at least serves as a useful concept which enables him (Rousseau) to distinguish man's original qualities from fortuitous historical accretions" (Edwards, *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, VII, p. 220).

Dufour 55; Cohen-Ricci 903; Senelier 284; Tchemerzine X, p. 32.

See reproduction above.

117. RUTHERFORD, Ernst (1871-1937). Radio-activity. 8vo. (2), VIII, (2), 399, (1) pp. Original cloth.

Cambridge, University Press, 1904. *sFr. 600.-*

FIRST EDITION. "After the discovery of the thorium emanations in 1900, new concepts of atomic structure followed from the brilliant experiments of Rutherford. A new theory of atomic disintegration was proposed, then the nuclear nature of the atom. He discovered and named alpha, beta and gamma rays emitted from radioactive salts and predicted that disintegration of some radioactive elements would generate helium. He also produced in laboratory the first transmutation of one element into another" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science,* no. 51).

Horblit, One Hundred Books Famous in Science, no. 91; Cajori, A History of Physics, pp. 296-307; D'Abro, The Rise of the New Physics, pp. 473-476; Taton, Histoire Générale des Science III, 2, pp. 336-338.

See reproduction below.

RADIO-ACTIVITY

BY

E. RUTHERFORD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.C.

MACDONALD PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS, McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1904

No. 117. Rutherford. 1904.

DE

L'ALUMINIUM.

SES PROPRIÉTÉS,

SA FABRICATION ET SES APPLICATIONS,

PAR

M. H^te. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE,

OFFICIER DE LA LÉGION D'HONNEUR, MAÎTRE DE CONFÉRENCES A L'ÉCOLE NORMALE, MEMBRE CORRESPONDANT DE L'ACADÉMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES DE GÖTTINGEN, MEMBRE HONORAIRE DE L'INSTITUTION ROYALE DE LONDRES, DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE PHYSIQUE DE GENÈVE, ETC.

PARIS,
MALLET-BACHELIER, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE
DU BUREAU DES LONGITUDES, DE L'ÉCOLE IMPÉRIALE POLYTECHNIQUE.
Quai des Augustins, 55.

1859

(L'Auteur et l'Éditeur de cet Ouvrage se réservent le droit de traduction

No. 118. Sainte-Claire Deville. 1859.

118. SAINTE-CLAIRE DEVILLE, Henri-Etienne (1818-1881). De l'Aluminium. Ses propriétés, sa fabrication et ses applications. 8vo. IX, 176 pp. *With an engraved folding plate.* Original printed wrappers, a fine copy.

Paris, Mallet-Bachelier, 1859. *sFr. 600.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION. Sainte-Claire Deville was one of the most prolific and versatile chemists of the nineteenth century, making major contributions in most areas of this science. This work is the starting point for the development of the industrial production of aluminium.

"Sainte-Claire Deville, under the patronage of the Emperor Napoleon III of France, undertook a study of possible methods of making the metal commercialy. In 1854, he first developed a method of manufacturing his two raw materials, aluminium chloride and sodium. By heating sodium carbonate with charcoal, sodium was made at the then low cost of about 5 s. per oz. Pure alumina was made from the mineral bauxite, a widely distributed ore originally found at Le Baux, Provence. The bauxite, containing between 50 and 65 per cent alumina, was crushed and digested with caustic soda, the sodium aluminate leached out with water and the solution filtered, and pure alumina precipitated by blowing in carbon dioxide. The calcinated alumina was then heated with charcoal in a stream of chlorine to produce aluminium chloride, a volatile solid... Some 50 tons of aluminium were made by this process in Sainte-Calire Deville's factories at Salindres, and later at Nanterre, between 1855 and 1888, during which period the price of the metal fell from £ 12 to 5 s. per lb., the average purity being about 97 per cent" (Singer, *A History of Technology*, V, p. 91).

Milestones of Science, no. 173; Dumas, H. Sainte-Claire Deville et les débuts de l'industrie de l'aluminium, in "Revue d'Histoire des Science", 2 (1949) pp. 352-357; Russo, Eléments de Bibliographie de l'Histoire des Sciences, p. 131; Duveen, Bibliotheca Alchemica et Chemica, p. 524; Bolton, Select Bibliography of Chemistry, I, p. 795; Partington, A History of Chemistry, IV, pp. 497-498.

See reproduction on page 133.

119. SARPI, Paolo (Pietro Soave, pseud. 1552-1623). Historia del Concilio Tridentino. Folio. 4 unnumbered leaves, 806 pp., 5 leaves index. Contemporary half-vellum, very fine uncut copy.

London, John Bill, 1619. *sFr. 3,000.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this history of the council of Trent by the leading figure of the Counter-Reformation period.

"The full force of the acts of the Council was not lost either on those who desired a reconciliation between the Church and the new schismatics or on those who distrusted the centralisation of power in Rome. It was both these motives which promted the Venetian patriot, scientist, scholar and reformer, Paolo Sarpi, to compile his memorable *History of the Coucil of Trent*, which was published pseudonymously in London. A member of the Servite Order, hated, yet never excommunicated by the Papal See, Sarpi was devoted and honoured servant of the Venetian Republic. Like the author in his lifetime, so in later years his book formed the nucleus of opposition to the papacy of Pius IV. Translated and reprinted over and over again, the master-

piece of 'Father Paul of Venice', as he was known to generations, is still read. Ranke made a minute study of it and of the papal counterblast by Cardinal Pallavicini and found not much difference between the two in point of impartiality, though he preferred Sarpi in point of style. Only now are the issues debated between the two beginning to recede from the forefront of theological controversy" - PMM.

This work was printed without the author's knowledge. Sarpi had loaned his manuscript to Marco Antonio de Dominis, who took a copy of it to London, where he published it under the pseudonym Pietro Soave Polano, an anagram for Paolo Sarpio Veneto.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 188; Brit. Mus. STC 21760; Fueter, Geschichte der neueren Geschichtsschreibung, pp. 271-274; Gamba 2080; Thompson, History of Historical Writing, pp. 545-548.

See reproduction below.

HISTORIA
DEL
CONCILIO
TRIDENTINO.

NELLA QVALE SI SCOPRONO tutti gl' artificii della Corte di Roma, per impedire che né la verità di dogmi fi paleſaſſe, né la riforma del Papato, & della Chieſa fi trattaſſe.

DI
PIETRO SOAVE
POLANO.

IN LONDRA,
Appreſſo *GIOVAN. BILLIO.*
Regio Stampatore.
M. DC XI X.

No. 119. Sarpi. 1619.

Bibliothèque
des
IDÉES

L'être et le néant

Essai d'ontologie phénoménologique

par
J.-P. SARTRE

PARIS nrf 1943
5, rue Sébastien-Bottin
Librairie Gallimard

S. P.

No. 120. Sartre. 1943.

120. SARTRE, Jean-Paul (b. 1905). L'Etre et le Néant. Essai d'ontologie phénoménique. 8vo. 722 pp., 2 unnumbered leaves, 1 blank. Original printed wrappers, preserved in a cloth box.

Paris, Gallimard. 1943. *sFr. 450.-*

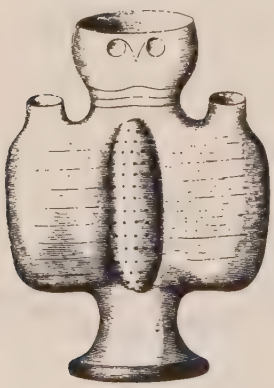
FIRST EDITION. "In Sarte the concept of choice, which for Kierkegaard was a decision between fundamentally different ways of life, has become an ubiquitous presence behind every human action; and the being of people, which Heidegger has distinguished from the being of things in terms of relationship of consciousness in its various modes to the world, is now defined essentially in terms of such choice... Sartre brings together other threads from the earlier history of existentialism. He employs psychological analyses similar to Kierkegaard's analyses of dreat but sets them out in terms borrowed from phenomenology" (Edwards, *The Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, III, p. 150.

Passmore, A Hundred Years of Philosophy, pp. 501-510.

See reproduction on page 135.

TROJANISCHE ALTERTHÜMER.

BERICHT
ÜBER
DIE AUSGRABUNGEN IN TROJA.
VON
DR. HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN.



LEIPZIG:
IN COMMISSION BEI F. A. BROCKHAUS.
1874.

TROJA.

ERGEBNISSE MEINER NEUESTEN AUSGRABUNGEN
AUF DER BAUSTELLE VON TROJA,
IN DEN HELDENGRÄBERN, BUNARBASCHI UND
ANDERN ORTEN DER TROAS IM JAHRE 1882.
VON
DR. HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN.

MIT VORREDE VON PROFESSOR A. H. SAYCE.

MIT 150 ABBILDUNGEN IN HOLZSCHNITT UND 4 KARTEN UND PLÄNEN IN LITHOGRAPHIE.

„Die Oertlichkeit ist das von einer längstvergangenen Begebenheit übriggebliebene Stück Wirklichkeit. Sie ist sehr oft der fossile Knochenrest, aus dem das Gerippe der Begebenheit sich herstellen lässt, und das Bild, welches die Geschichte in halbverwischten Zügen überliefert, tritt durch sie in klarer Anschauung hervor." Moltke, Wanderbuch, S. 19.

LEIPZIG:
F. A. BROCKHAUS.
1884.

Nos. 121 and 122. Schliemann. 1874-1884.

121. SCHLIEMANN, Heinrich (1822-1890). Trojanische Alterthümer. Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Troja. 8vo. LVII, (3), 319, (5) pp. Black half-morocco, original printed wrappers bound in, a fine copy.

Leipzig, F.A Brockhaus, 1874. *sFr. 750.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The story of Schliemann is one of the most extraordinary in the history of archaeology, and not the least remarkable feature of it is the fact that although he was the last systematic of excavators, his supreme good look laid the foundation of modern systematic archaeology... In 1870 Schliemann started work at Hissarlik and by 1873, at the lowest stratum, he laid bare vast fortifications destroyed by fire and discovered a treasure of gold jewellery. He was convinced that this was Homeric Troy, and published his discoveries first in reports to *The Times* of London, then in *Tojan Antiquities,* which had a popular success unequalled by any previous archaeological work. What Schliemann had in fact discovered is now known to be a pre-Achaen city, long preceding the Homeric city; but he had proved his initial thesis: here was the real site of Troy" - PMM.

Our copy has bound in an envelope bearing in Schliemann's hand the inscription: "herewith a book, the Honourable F.C. Ford, Ambassador of England, Athens". Mr. Ford greatly helped Schliemann to continue the excavations, when the Turkish government tryed to obstruct them.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 362.

See reproduction opposite.

HOMERIC SITES

122. SCHLIEMANN, Heinrich (1822-1890). Troja. Ergebnisse meiner neuesten Ausgrabungen auf der Baustelle von Troja, in den Heldengräbern, Bumarbaschi und anderen Orten der Troas im Jahre 1882. 8vo. XLV, 462, (2) pp. *With 150 illustrations in the text and 4 maps and plans in color.* Editor's original cloth, with gilt lettering and ornaments.

Leipzig, F.A. Brockhaus, 1884. *sFr. 400.-*

FIRST EDITION of one of Schliemann's main works in which he summed up the results of his excavations at Hassarlik since his association with Wilhelm Dörpfeld in 1882. He introduced some archaeological method in to the explorations, which was a considerable improvement.

Schliemann was the inventor "of a proper archaeological method which could be followed in any land" and his technique "constituted an innovation of the first order of importance in the study of the antiquity of man by archaeological methods" (S. Carson, *The Discovery of Man,* London 1939, p. 221).

Sandys, A History of Classical Scholarship, III, p. 224; Dictionary of Scientific Biography, XII, p. 181.

See reproduction opposite.

123. SMILES, Samuel (1812-1904). Self-Help, with Illustrations of Character and Conduct. 8vo. XII, 343 pp., 2 leaves(advertisements). Original red cloth, top and bottom of the spine carefully repaired.

London, John Murray, 1859. *sFr. 900.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITION of this volume of popular ethics and Smiles' most successful book. In the first year 20.000 copies were sold, 55.000 by 1864 and 270.000 by the end of the century. Up to this time it was translated into most foreign languages.

Smiles' works are not only admirable for their simple and yet forcible style, but for the many useful and practical lessons which they enforce. Wholesome and stimulating, their whole tendency is to inculcate sound principles of life and the building up of manly and upright character.

"... the proofs of its success which most delighted Smiles was the number of letters attesting its usefulness which he received from artisans - the class to whom it was directed - all over the world" - PMM.

Fine clean copy.

Printing and the Mind of Man 346. *See reproduction below.*

SELF-HELP;

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF

CHARACTER AND CONDUCT.

BY SAMUEL SMILES,

AUTHOR OF 'THE LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON.

"This above all,—To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

SHAKESPEARE.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1859.

The right of Translation is reserved.

No. 123. Smiles. 1859.

COLLEGIUM
EXPERIMENTALE,
Sive
CURIOSUM,
In quo
Primaria hujus Seculi Inventa & Experimenta
Phyſico-Mathematica,
Speciatim Campanæ Urinatoriæ, Cameræ obſcuræ, Tubi Torricelliani, ſeu Baroſcopii, Antliæ Pneumaticæ, Thermometrorum, Hygroſcopiorum, Teleſcopiorum, Microſcopiorum &c. Phænomena & effecta,
Partim ab aliis jam pridem exhibita, partim noviter iſtis ſuperaddita,
Per ultimum Quadrimeſtre Anni M. DC. LXXII.
VIGINTI NATURÆ SCRUTATORIBUS,
Ex parte Illuſtri Nobiliq. Proſapia oriundis, & ſpectanda oculis ſubjecit,
Et ad cauſas ſuas naturales demonſtrativa methodo reduxit,
Quodq. nunc
Acceſſione multa, demonſtrationum ac hypotheſium veritatem porrò illuſtrante, confirmante, & à nonnullorum cavillationibus vindicante, locupletatum
Amicorum quorundam ſuaſu & conſilio publicum adſpicere voluit
JOHANNES CHRISTOPHORUS STURMIUS,
Phil. M. Mathem. ac Phyſ. in Incluta Altdorffina P. P.
& h. t. Univerſ. Rector.

NORIMBERGÆ,
Sumtibus WOLFGANGI MAURITII ENDTERI,
& JOHANNIS ANDREÆ ENDTERI Hæredum
ANNO M. DC. LXXVI.

No. 125. Sturm. 1676-85.

AN

INQUIRY

INTO THE

Nature and Cauſes

OF THE

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

By ADAM SMITH, LL. D. and F. R. S.
Formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of GLASGOW.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR W. STRAHAN; AND T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

MDCCLXXVI.

No. 124. Smith. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. London, 1776.

124. SMITH, Adam (1723-1790). An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. 4to. 2 vols. (12), 510 pp.; (4), 587 pp. Contemporary calf, gilt ornamental border-lines and device on the plates, richly gilt back with red and black morocco labels, gilt inside dentelles, hinges repaired, a fine copy.

London, W. Strahan & T. Cadell, 1776. *sFr. 15,000.-*

RARE FIRST EDITION of the chief work by one of the most influential political economists of the Western society.

"Smith opposed the mercantilist beliefs that money is wealth and that the best economic policy for a country is the retention within its borders of as much gold and silver as possible. He argues rather, that wealth is consumable goods and that the wealthiest country is one that either produces itself or can command from others the greatest quantity of consumable goods.

"The development of a full-blown economic system requires some people in a society to possess a supply of either raw materials or manufactured goods greater than is required to fulfill their own immediate needs. The surplus stocks provide the opportunity for trade among people with various needs. Where the demand for a certain kind of things is great enough to assure a producer that his other wants may be supplied in exchange for producing this certain good, he will specialize in its production. This kind of division of labor will continue, according to Smith, until some laborers are producing a very small part of a manufactured product because the master finds that a division of labor enables his workers to produce a greater quantity of goods in a shorter time.

"Smith believes that the general welfare will be best served by permitting each person to pursue his own interest. Sympathy, which figured largely in Smith's account of moral psychology, is not mentioned in his economics. Self-interest is the motive required to explain economic action. Smith argues, 'Every individual is continually exerting himself to find out the most advantageous employment for whatever capital he can command'. Since the most advantageous employment of capital is to be found in producing and selling the goods which satisfy the greatest needs of a people, the capitalist is bound to work to satisfy those needs. Intending only his own gain, he contributes nonetheless to the general welfare. Thus, the capitalist is 'led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention'. Smith was instrumental in bringing his contemporaries to see the modern European economic system for the first time, and we are the heirs of their vision" (Edwards, *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, VII, p. 463).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 221; Catalogue of the Kress Library of Business and Economics, no. 7261; Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature 11392; Sabin, Books Relating to America, 82302; Wittaker, A History of Economic Ideas, pp. 102-108; Becker/Barnes, Social Thought from Lore To Science, II, pp. 532-38.

See reproduction on page 139.

AN EARLY SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

125. STURM, Johannes Christophorus (1635-1703). Collegium experimentale sive curiosum. 4to. 2 vols. 12 unnumb. leaves, 168, 122 pp. 6 leaves (in-

dex); 10 leaves, 256, 166 pp. 3 leaves (index). *With 4 folding plates in the first volume and hundreds of engravings in the text.* Modern boards, a fine set with the usual very light browning.

Nuremberg, Wolfgang Mauritius Endter, 1676-1685. *sFr. 2,000.-*

SCARCE FIRST EDITION WITH THE RARE SUPPLEMENT of this rich compendium of scientific inventions, to which the author added his own notable discoveries. These include the twin-booted air pump, a notable improvement of Papin's pump. Sturm's pump was equipped with two valves, and this design was essentially retained for over two hundred years, the invention of which was erroneously attributed to Francis Hauksbee. (see Darmstaedter, p. 143). Sturm also improved essentially the microscope, constructing two convex lenses which touch each other (Hoppe, *Geschichte der Optik,* pp. 43-44).

"The Experimental or Curious College of Johann Christoph Sturm, professor of mathematics and physics and rector of the University of Altdorf, was first held for twenty auditors in the last quarter of the year 1672 and then printed at Nürnberg in 1676 with appendices and supplementary matter. The sixteen 'Tentamina' are concerned with recent inventions such as the diving bell, camera obscura, magic lantern, Torricellian tube or barometer, air pump, thermometers, hygroscopes, telescopes and microscopes. Also Lana's flying ship and a numerical contrivance for communication in any language. In a supplementary volume of 1685, besides new forms of the foregoing instruments, there were added glass tears or Rupert's drops, speaking tubes and the hydria Helmontiana adduced by Henry More in support of his hylarchic principle - an incorporeal cause or world soul which moved bodies. Sturm prints his letter to More concerning it and answers More's argument against the elasticity of the air" (Thorndike, *History of Magic and Experimental Sciences,* VIII, pp. 223-224).

Poggendorff II, 1043; Wheeler Gift Catalogue 182, 199; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 265; Gerland-Traumüller, Geschichte der physikalischen Experimentierkunst, pp. 203, 253, 270.

See reproduction on page 138.

TIME AND MOTION STUDY

126. TAYLOR, Frederick Winslow (1856-1915). The Principles of Scientific Management. 8vo. 144 pp. Original cloth.

New York & London, Harper & Brothers, 1911. *sFr. 950.-*

FIRST EDITION. "Taylor, an engineer in the Bethlehem Steel Works in Philadelphia, was the originator of what was called 'scientific management', now known as 'time and motion study'. His system was based on what he estimated to be fair day's work and the best means of ensuring such a standard of production. He was interested in any factor that hindered or helped in attaining this end, and besides studying factory conditions and methods in great detail he was responsible for fundamental changes in machinery and tools. The main lines of approach to increase efficiency were standardizing processes and machines, time and motion study, and payment by results, all of which have been welcomed in the USSR, where 'Stakhanovism' is virtually 'Taylorism' renamed, and in Germany, where the *Principles* was translated and achieved a wide circulation (thirty-one thousend copies sold by 1922). The adoption of his methods there contributed notably to the speedy recovery of German production after the First World Ware" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 403; Downs, Books that changed America, no. 17; Downs, Moulders of the Modern Mind, no. 104; Dictionnaire des Sciences Economiques, II, p. 1098.

See reproduction on page 142.

The Principles of Scientific Management

BY

FREDERICK WINSLOW TAYLOR, M.E., Sc.D.

PAST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

HARPER & BROTHERS PUBLISHERS
NEW YORK AND LONDON
1911

No. 126. Taylor. 1911.

CONDUCTION OF ELECTRICITY THROUGH GASES

BY

J. J. THOMSON, D.Sc., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE
CAVENDISH PROFESSOR OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE:
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
1903

No. 127. Thomson. 1903.

THE ELECTRON

127. THOMSON, Joseph John (1856-1940). Conduction of Electricity Through Gases. 8vo. (8), 566 pp. *With 183 figures in the text.* Original cloth.

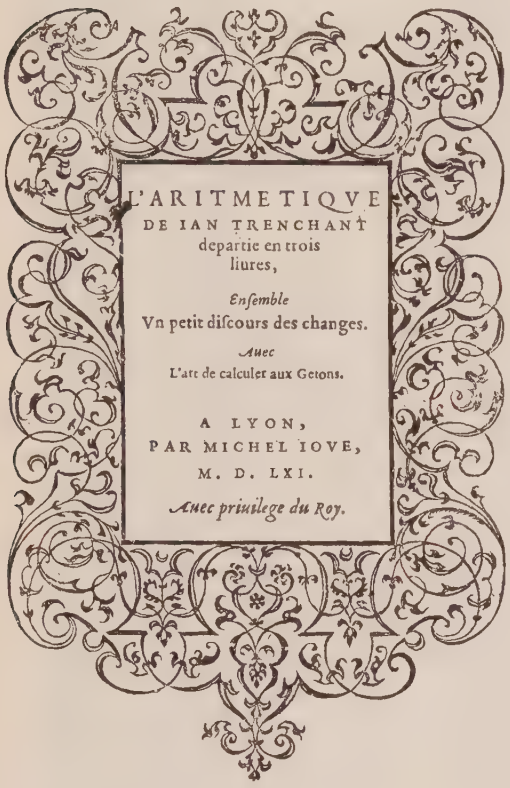
Cambridge, University Press, 1903. *sFr. 400.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The theory of the atom as the basis of the physical world was dissolved on the evening of April 29, 1897 when Thomson, professor of physics at Cambridge, announced that cathode rays consisted of negatively charged particles of a mass no greater than a thousandth part of that of a hydrogen atom, the smallest mass recognized up to the time. This was accomplished by highly exhausting a vacuum tube having metallic electrodes and producting a narrow pencil of rays that passed between plates which could be electrically charged; the tube itself was fixed between the poles of a strong electromagnet. Charging the plates deflected the rays, and their electrical as well as magnetic character was thereby shown. Thomson concluded that in the process of electrification these negatively charged particles (named 'electrons' by G.J. Stoney in 1891 as a fundamental unit of electricity) were detached from the atom leaving the positively charged core and remaining particles.

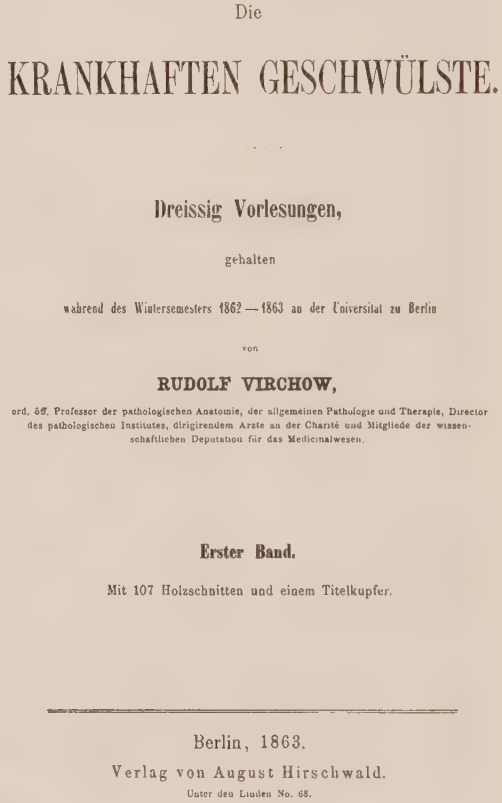
Lorentz modified this new concept of matter by stressing its electrical character as against Thomson's corpuscular theory" (Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, no. 165).

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 386; d'Abro, The Rise of New Physics, II, p. 473; Cajori, History of Physics, pp. 359-360; Partington, History of Chemistry, IV, pp. 947-948; Thornton & Tully, Scientific Books, p. 212.

See reproduction opposite.


L'ARITMETIQVE
DE IAN TRENCHANT
departie en trois
liures,
Enſemble
Vn petit diſcours des changes.
Auec
L'art de calculer aux Getons.
A LYON,
PAR MICHEL IOVE,
M. D. LXI.
Auec priuilege du Roy.

No. 128. Trenchant. 1561.


Die

KRANKHAFTEN GESCHWÜLSTE.

Dreissig Vorlesungen,

gehalten

während des Wintersemesters 1862—1863 an der Universität zu Berlin

von

RUDOLF VIRCHOW,

ord. öff. Professor der pathologischen Anatomie, der allgemeinen Pathologie und Therapie, Director des pathologischen Institutes, dirigirendem Arzte an der Charité und Mitgliede der wissenschaftlichen Deputation für das Medicinalwesen.

Erster Band.

Mit 107 Holzschnitten und einem Titelkupfer.

Berlin, 1863.
Verlag von August Hirschwald.
Unter den Linden No. 68.

No. 130. Virchow. 1863-67.

AN UNRECORDED EDITION

128. TRENCHANT, Jean (b. ca. 1525). L'Aritmétique dipartie en trois livres, ensemble un petit discours des changes. Avec l'art de calculer aux Getons. 8vo. 319 (i.e. 309) pp., 1 leaf. *Title within an ornamental border.* Contemporary vellum, some very light waterstains, otherwise a fine copy.

Lyon, Michel Jove, 1561. *sFr. 1,200.-*

UNRECORDED FIRST (?) EDITION. "Trenchant was one of the best of the sixteenth century textbook makers of commercial arithmetic in France. His work is divided into three books, the first dealing with the fundamental operations with integers and fractions, and containing a considerable number of applied problems. The second book treats of the rule of three in its various forms together with such applications as

No. 129. Vigerius. Decachordum Christianum. Fano, 1507.

barter, partnership, commission, and alloys. The third book treats of the properties of numbers, including figurate numbers, roots and progressions, and has some work on discount, together with a few recreation" (Smith, *Rara Arithmetica,* pp. 320-21).

This is certainly the first edition, since Smith, *op. cit.*, quotes the fourth edition of 1578 and he mentions only two earlier editions, those of 1571 and 1566, which was regarded as the first edition. Our copy has on the colophon the inscription "A Lyon par Jean d'Ogerolles, 1558".

Smith, History of Mathematics, I, p. 314; Taton, The Beginning of Modern Science, p. 45 and 49.

See reproduction on page 143.

THE MOST SPLENDID BOOK PRINTED BY SONCINO

129. VIGERIUS, Marcus (d.1516) Decachordum Christianum. Folio. 7 unnumbered leaves (laking last blank), CCXLVI leaves, 16 unnumbered leaves. *Woodcut arms of Cardinal Vigerio on title, surrounded by ornamental border "au fond noir", 10 full-page woodcuts with similar borders, and 33 smaller woodcuts in the dotted manner.* Old vellum, a very fine copy despite some very light spots, a small hole in the margin of the second leaf and some insignificant wormholes.

Fano, Gerolamo Soncino, 10 August 1507. *sFr. 7,800.-*

FIRST EDITION of this noted theological treatise, remarkable among other things for its detailed attack on astrology in three chapters. The title page and the 10 full-page woodcuts, as well as the smaller subjects engraved in the dotted manner, have long established this book as the most beautiful ever produced by the great printer Girolamo Soncino. In fact Manzoni in his *Annali Tipografici dei Soncino,* no. 23, "considers the most beautiful book of the press of Soncino, the 'Christian Tenstringed Harpsicord', by Cardinal Marco Vigerio, Bishop of Sinigallia, illustrated with ten engravings of scenes from the life of Jesus. The beauty of these so impressed the cardinal's kinsman, the governor of Fano, that after Soncino had removed his press to Pesaro, he was especially invited by the municipal authorities to print the Statutes of Fano" (David W. Aram, *The Maker of Hebrew Books in Italy,* p. 104).

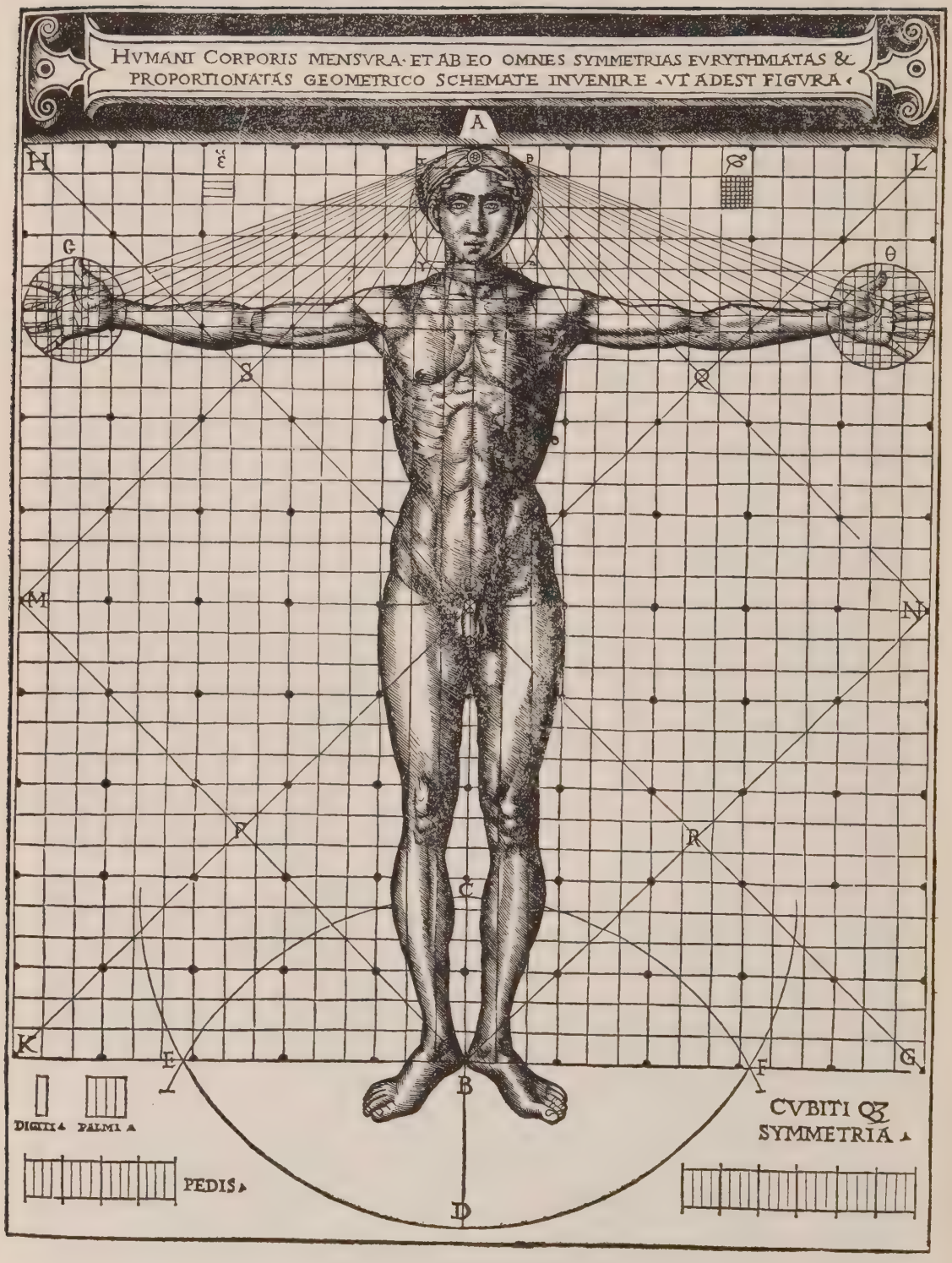
Fumagalli in his *Dictionnaire Géographique d'Italie,* p. 105 points out the high quality of these woodcuts and ranges them in the school of Giovanni Bellini. Some of the woodcuts are signed F.V. and Fumagalli means that they are by Florio Vavassore.

Sander, no. 7589; Mabellini, Manoscritti, Incunaboli, Edizioni Rare del Secolo XVI esistenti nella Biblioteca Federiciana di Fano, p. 151; A. Servolini, Le Edizioni Fanesi di Girolamo Soncino, in "Gutenberg-Jahrbuch" (1957), pp. 112-113, and no. 24; Printing and the Mind of Man (Exhibition Catalogue), no. 49.

See reproduction opposite.

AN IMPORTANT SOURCE BOOK ON CANCER

130. VIRCHOW, Rudolf Ludwig (1821-1902). Die krankhaften Geschwülste. Dreissig Vorlesungen gehalten während des Wintersemesters 1862-1863 an der Universität zu Berlin. 8vo. 3 vols. XII, 543 pp.; X, (1), 756 pp.;



No. 131. Virtuvius. De Architectura. Como, 1521.

496 pp. *With two copperplates and 243 illustrations in the text.* Half-cloth, a fine set.

Berlin, August Hirschwald, 1863-67. *sFr. 1,200.-*

FIRST EDITION of one of the principal works by the founder of cellular pathology. "Tumors, like inflammations, always held Virchow's attention. One of his greatest works was a monumental set of volumes on new growths, the theory of which was germane to his cellular pathology. He devided all neoplasms, or new growths, into two types, *homologous* and *heterologous,* the one being represented by an increase of size or number of cells of a new type. As simple illustration he pointed to the common uterine 'fibroid', a benign lump in the uterus made up of muscle similar to that of the normal organ, as an homologous change, and to cancer, tubercle, and a variety of inflammations as heterologous change" (Long, *A History of Pathology,* p. 124).

Virchow did not complete this work, it has only twenty-five lectures, instead of thirty as mentioned in the title. He stopped when he reached the subject of carcinoma. Nevertheless, this work is one of the most important source books on cancer.

Garrison-Morton 2617; Kelly's Encyclopedia of Medical Sources, p. 414; Osler 1631; Thornton, Medical Books, p. 150; Cushing V-157; Hanlin/Martin, Heirs of Hippocrates, no. 349.

See reproduction on page 143.

PHILIPPE DESPORTES' COPY OF THE CELEBRATED COMO VITRUVIUS

131. VITRUVIUS POLLIO, Marcus (1st century B.C.). De Architectura Livri Dece traducti de Latino in Vulgare affigurati. Folio. 8 unnumbered leaves, CLXXXIII leaves, 1 leaf (errata). *With 10 full-page and 106 half-page and smaller woodcuts.* Vellum over boards, a very fine copy despite a marginal stain at the title-page, which bears the autograph entry of ownership of Philippe Desportes, the well-known French poet.

Como, Gotardo da Ponte Milanese, July 15, 1521. *sFr. 19,500.-*

FIRST EDITION OF THE MOST LAVISH EDITION OF THE "DE ARCHITECTURA" EVER PRINTED and one of the most sumptuous Italian illustrated books of the 16th century, furthermore it is the first translation in a living tongue. It was translated into Italian by Bono Mauro of Bergamo and Benedetto Giovio of Como, and provided with a commentary of Cesare Cesariano, who also engraved at least one of the woodcuts, that which bears his initials and is dated 1519.

Alfred W. Pollard in the *Catalogue of Italian Books, Dyson Perrins Collection,* no. 232, tells the story of the publication of this magnificent book, while the historians of woodcut have commented often and at length on the beauty of the illustrations. Kristeller in *Lombardische Graphik,* pp. 59-61, points out that the style and the technique of Leonardo are closely approached by the illustrations of Cesariano for the Vitruvius of 1521. Kristeller believes that the drawings for these illustrations were undoubtedly executed by a pupil of Leonardo. Even the beautiful large initials are Milanese in origin.

This attribution to the studio of Leonardo is further underscored in Lippmann's work on *Italian Wood Engravings,* pp. 151-152: "The vigorous Leonardesque manner, combined with the energetic and fine drawing, which he observes in a number of illustrations of the Vitruvius of 1521, give this edition a special value. Among the best woodcuts (and there are many excellent ones), we recognize a goodly number which appear to have been transported directly from Leonardo's own drawings, particularly in the section of human proportion".

Besides their sheer beauty, the illustrations of this work are famous for their earliest representation of Gothic architecture in a printed book, such as that of the dome of Milan and other constructions - aqueducts, towers, mausoleums, theatres, baths, etc. - and such technical problems as cogwheels, steam hammers, mills and the like, to all of which depictions Leonardo da Vinci himself seems to have stood as a 'godfather' (cf. Röttinger, *Holzschnitte zur Architectur des Vitruv, pp. 15-6).*

Berlin Ornament Catalogue 1802; Fowler Architectural Catalogue, no. 395; Cicognara 698; A.F. Johnson, Decorative Initial Letters (1931), pp. 48-49; Poleni, Exercitationes Vitruvianae, pp. 28-33; Sander 7696; Schlosser, La Letteratura Artistica (1967), pp. 251-252; Lumovski, I Maestri dell'Architettura Classica da Vitruvio al Scamozzi, pp. 65 ff.; S.S. Ludovici, Illustrazione del Libro e Incisione in Lombardia nel '400 e '500 (1960), pp. 60-61; Baroni, Osservazioni su Cesare Cesarino, in "Maso Finiguerra", V (1940), fasc. 1, 2.

See reproduction on page 146.

LE MEILLEUR DES MONDES POSSIBLES

132. [VOLTAIRE, François Marie Arouet de (1694-1778)]. Candide, ou l'Optimisme. 8vo. 229 pp.

(London?), 1759. - Bound with:

THOREL DE CHAMPIGNEULLES (d. 1809) . Seconde Partie de Candide. 8vo. 132 pp. Contemporary half-calf, a fine copy.

No place, 1761. *sFr. 3,400.-*

FIRST EDITION (FIRST ISSUE). "In 1751 Voltaire yielded to the persistent invitations of Frederick of Prussia, and set out for Berlin. There, despite his farcial quarrels with the King, he remained for three years, until the breach became total. Then he fled to Geneva where he found and bought the ideal refuge, Fernay, four miles from the city. Here, just on French soil, he could enjoy the political liberty of Geneva with the social liberty of France. Here *Candide*, the most perfect of the lightweight parables which were his especial and peculiar forte, was written. Typically, it was published anonimously, and many times printed and pirated in its early years... The folly of philosophic and religious optimism is displayed with vigor and wit that carries the reader away. Irony without exaggeration, a perfect restraint in its admirable humour, a gift for the 'throw-away line' ('pour encourager les autres') is a classic example ; all these show Voltaire's style and originality at their incomparable best" - PMM.

The researches made by Prof. Ira O. Wide at the Bibliothèque de l'Arsénal, aided by his discovery of the manuscript sent by Voltaire to the Duchesse de la Vallière, have demonstrated that this edition is the earliest one. This view is also confirmed

by Mr. D. Flower, who considers this edition printed in England. On this edition exist two issues, the first can be distinguished from the other by the reversed tail-piece on p. 115, as in our copy.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 204; Ira O. Wide, The First Edition of Candide, in "Princeton University Library Chronicle" (1959), vol XX., no. 2; D. Flower, in "The Book Collector" (Autumn 1959), pp. 284-288; Bengesco II, XVII; Morize 59; Wade 3; Quérard III, co. 316; Edwards, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, VIII, pp. 264-65.*

See reproduction below.

CANDIDE,

OU

L'OPTIMISME,

TRADUIT DE L'ALLEMAND

DE

MR. LE DOCTEUR RALPH.

MDCCLIX

No. 132. Voltaire. 1759.

Mathematicall

MAGICK.

OR,

THE VVONDERS

That may be performed by

Mechanicall Geometry.

In two Books.

CONCERNING

Mechanicall { POVVERS. / MOTIONS.

BEING ONE OF

The moſt eaſie, pleaſant, uſefull,

(and yet moſt neglected) part of

MATHEMATICKS.

Not before treated of in this language.

By *I. W. M. A.*

Τέχνη κρατεῖται ὧν φύσει νικώμεθα.

LONDON,

Printed by *M. F.* for *Sa: Gellibrand* at the braſen Serpent in *Pauls* Church-yard. 1648.

No.137. Wilkins. 1648.

WITH 37 ENGRAVINGS BY PHILIP GALLE

133. VOSMAER, Michael. Principes Hollandiae et Zelandiae Domini Frisiae: cum genuinis ipsorum iconibus. Small folio. 87 pp., *including an engraving on the title (the allegory of Holland) and 36 full-page engravings by Philip Galle.* Red morocco, gilt ornaments on the panels, gilt inside dentelles and edges (Capé).

Antwerp, Christophe Plantin for Philip Galle, 1578. *sFr. 2,900.-*

No. 133. Vosmaer. Principes Hollandiae. Engraving by P. Galle.

RARE FIRST EDITION of this remarcable set of engraved portraits in contemporary costumes or full armour of the Counts of Flanders from Theodore of Aquitaine to Philip II King of Spain. The portraits are faced by Latin poems relating to the persons represented. At the end there is a chronological list, containing the names of the Counts of Holland, those of their wives, place of burial, duration of their reign, and the year of their death.

The drawings for this splendid set of 36 portraits are by Willem Thybaut (1524-1597) of Gouda, a glass painter, and one of the foremost artists in his time. He draw the portraits from ancient paintings in the Carmelite convent of Haarlem. The original drawings are still preserved in the Museum at Haarlem. The portaits for this edition were then engraved by the wellknown artist and art dealer Philip Galle (1537-1612).

A very fine copy, two marginal tears (not affecting the text) carefully repaired.

Brit. Mus. STC of Dutch Books, p. 209; Funk, Le Livre Belge à Gravure, p. 202 and 410; Hollstein, Dutch and Flemish Etchings, Engravings and Woodcuts, VII, p. 82, nos. 648-684; Wurzbach, Niederländisches Künstlerlexikon, I, p. 567, no. 24.

See reproduction opposite.

THE

Black Book;

OR,

CORRUPTION UNMASKED!

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF

PLACES, PENSIONS, AND SINECURES,

THE REVENUES OF THE CLERGY AND LANDED ARISTOCRACY;

The Salaries and Emoluments in Courts of Justice and the Police Department;

THE EXPENDITURE OF

THE CIVIL LIST;

THE AMOUNT AND APPLICATION OF THE DROITS OF THE CROWN AND ADMIRALTY;

The Robbery of Charitable Foundations;

The Profits of the Bank of England, arising from the Issue of its Notes, Balances of Public Money, Management of the Borough Debt, and other Sources of Emolument;

THE DEBT, REVENUE, AND INFLUENCE OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY;

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES, DEBT, AND SINKING-FUND.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

Correct Lists of both Houses of Parliament; showing their Family Connections, Parliamentary Influence, the Places and Pensions held by themselves or Relations; distinguishing also those who voted against Catholic Emancipation, and for the *Seditious Meeting* and *Press-Restriction Bills:* the whole forming a complete Exposition of the

COST, INFLUENCE, PATRONAGE, AND CORRUPTION

OF THE

BOROUGH GOVERNMENT.

London:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN FAIRBURN,

2, BROADWAY, LUDGATE-HILL.

1820.

THE

EXTRAORDINARY Black Book:

AN EXPOSITION OF THE

UNITED CHURCH

OF

ENGLAND AND IRELAND;

CIVIL LIST AND CROWN REVENUES;

INCOMES, PRIVILEGES, AND POWER,

OF THE

ARISTOCRACY;

PRIVY COUNCIL, DIPLOMATIC, AND CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS;

Law and Judicial Administration;

REPRESENTATION AND PROSPECTS OF REFORM UNDER THE NEW MINISTRY;

Profits, Influence, and Monopoly

OF THE

BANK OF ENGLAND AND EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

With Strictures on the

RENEWAL OF THEIR CHARTERS;

DEBT AND FUNDING SYSTEM;

Salaries, Fees, and Emoluments in Courts of Justice, Public Offices, and Colonies;

LISTS OF

Pluralists, Placemen, Pensioners, and Sinecurists:

THE WHOLE CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL RETURNS, AND PRESENTING A COMPLETE VIEW OF THE EXPENDITURE, PATRONAGE, INFLUENCE, AND ABUSES OF THE GOVERNMENT, IN

Church, State, Law, and Representation.

BY THE ORIGINAL EDITOR.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY EFFINGHAM WILSON, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

1831.

Nos. 134 and 135. Wade. The Black Book. 1820 and 1831.

134. WADE, John, ed. (1788-1875). The Black Book; or Corruption unmasked! 8vo. 2 leaves, 480 pp. Contemporary calf, rebacked, gilt panels.

London, John Faiburn, 1820. *sFr. 550.-*

FIRST EDITION. "The massive compilation of all the electoral abuses under the old system was one of the most influential documents in the struggle which led to the passing of the first Reform Act (1832). It is above all a practical document, and the emphasis on the need to have a practical as well as an equitable representation of the poeple lies at the root of parliamentary democracy" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, Exhibition Catalogue, p. 90).*

Kress C 638; Catalogue of the Goldsmiths Library of Economic Literature II, 23071; DNB Index, p. 1349.

See reproduction on page 151.

135. WADE, John, ed. (1788-1875). The Extraordinary Black Book. 8vo. 16 pp. (advertisements), XX, 576 pp. *With an engraved frontispiece.* Half-cloth, some light spots.

London, Effingham Wilson, 1831. *sFr. 700.-*

THE MOST IMPORTANT EDITION. "At the turn of the 18th century both Houses of Parliament were largely composed of aristocrats and landowners. The growth of industry, vastly accelerated by the needs of the Napoleonic wars, had shaken the traditional agrarian communities and with them the old structure of class dependence. When the war was over, the financial burden it left, coupled with the government's attempts to re-establish the old system by the introduction of restrictive measures designed to protect the agricultural classes by increasing the price of food, caused widespread unemployment. Near-starving factory workmen - the Luddites - wandered about the country smashing the machinery which they wrongly regarded as the immediate cause of their misfortunes... A vast Reform meeting was held in Manchester, troops were ordered to disperse it, and arrest the agitators; six people were killed and many injured. The 'Manchester Massacre' gave a great impetus to the Reform movement. The government met with the 'Six Acts' for its further repression. The country seemed poised on the brink of revolution... The long struggle was conducted through a mass of printed matter, which the press, just beginning its own industrial revolution, strove to provide. The 'Bible of the Reformers' was the *Black Book,* a massive compendium of all abuses, electoral, ecclesiastical, legal, which they sought to abolish. It was first published in 1820 and passed through edition after edition, continually augmented with new arguments, new reports of abuses and new statistics" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 296; Catalogue of the Goldsmith's Library of Economic Literature II, no. 26825.

See reproduction on page 151.

Oper und Drama.

Von

Richard Wagner.

Erſter Theil.

Die Oper und das Weſen der Muſik.

Leipzig,

Verlagsbuchhandlung von J. J. Weber.

1852.

Drei

Operndichtungen

nebſt einer

Mittheilung an ſeine Freunde

als Vorwort

von

Richard Wagner.

Leipzig,

Druck und Verlag von Breitkopf und Härtel.

1852.

No. 136 and 137. Wagner. Leipzig, 1852.

MUSIC DRAMA

136. WAGNER, Richard (1813-1883). Oper und Drama. 3 parts in one volume. (4), 194 pp.; (4), 200 pp.; (4), 247 pp. Contemporary half-cloth.

Leipzig, J.J. Weber, 1852. *sFr. 1,100.-*

FIRST EDITION. In this work "Wagner is concerned with the past history of the opera and its relation to the music of the future. It is divided into three parts, the first an historical survey of music in relation to drama with notable references to the supremacy of Mozart. There follows a disquisition on the nature of dramatic art and of theatrical presentation. The third part deals with 'Poetry and Music in the Drama of the Future'. In it he treats with great learning and knowledge of the necessity for an organic relation between drama and music. The controlling factor must be the drama itself; all else, words, gesture, costumes, scenery and music itself are its subordinate, component parts" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man 333a; Grove's Dictionary of Music, V, p. 593.
See reproduction above.

DEDICATION COPY

A NEW THEORY OF OPERA

136a. WAGNER, Richard (1813-1883). Drei Operndichtungen nebst einer Mittheilung an seine Freunde als Vorwort. 8vo. (4), 352 pp. Contemporary half-cloth, lightly rubbed, original printed wrappers bound in, some light spots otherwise a fine copy.

Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel, 1852. *sFr. 1,800.-*

FIRST EDITION. Wagner "as a musician was among the masters. A vast knowledge of the subject formed the basis for a revolutionary technique of opera which welded music and words into a synthesis never before attempted. The prefatory essay to these three libretti is a closely reasoned statement of his theories" - PMM.

On the printed front wrapper is a dedication in Wagner's hand to Alexander Müller (1808-1863), who was for many years a close friend to him. He first made Müller's acquaintance at Würzburg and found a refuge at the latter's house in Zürich, when he had to fly in May 1849 from Dresden. Müller lived in Zürich as a modest piano teacher and conducting a local Choral Society. In 1841 an opera entitled *Die Flucht nach der Schweiz*, which Müller composed, was brilliantly performed several times in the Zürich theatre. Wagner was at this time quite 'famous' in Zürich, where several copies of his operas existed. Two years before his entry into the town, Müller and his Choral Society had given the first act of the *Flying Dutchman* (cf. *Schweizer Musiklexikon* , 1964, p. 268; Newman, *The Life of Richard Wagner*, II, pp. 112-113). The lower part of the dedication is cut rather short affecting Wagner's signature.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 333b; Grove's Dictionary of Music, V, p. 593.

See reproduction on page 153.

THE FIRST ENGLISH TEXTBOOK OF MECHANICS

137. [WILKINS, John (1614-1672)]. Mathematicall Magick. Or the Wonders That may be performed by Mechanicall Geometry. Concerning Mechanicall Powers & Motions... not before treated in this language. 8vo. 7 unnumbered leaves, 295 pp. *With 8 engravings in the text and numerous woodcuts.* Contemporary calf, top and bottom of the spine and the margins of the panels carefully repaired, otherwise a fine copy.

London, Printed by M.F. for Sa: Gellibrand, 1648. *sFr. 1,300.-*

FIRST EDITION of this important work by one of the founders and the first secretary of the Royal Society.

This work is a true catalogue of technical inventions and speculations. It contains a famous chapter on an ark for submarine navigation, another on a flying chariot, where he even suggests the use of mechanical motive power for aerial flight. It further deals with wind-guns, self-movers, subterraneous lamps, with an attempt to obtain motion by means of magnets, etc.

Taylor, Mathematical practioner of Tudor & Stuart England, p. 181; Wolf, A History of Science and Technology..., p. 545; Thornton & Tully, Scientific Books, p. 89; Wheeler Gift Catalogue, no. 126.

See reproduction on page 149.

Starting a Flight.

THE AIRPLANE

138. WRIGHT, Wilbur (1867-1912). Some Aeronautical Experiments. 8vo. In: "Journal of the Western Society of Engineers", vol. VI; no. 6. pp. 489-510. *With 11 photographic illustrations in the text.* Original printed wrappers.

Chicago, December 1901. - And:

- - -. Experiments and Observations on Soaring Flight. 8vo. In: "Journal of the Western Society of Engineers", vol. VIII, no. 4. pp. 400-417. *With 8 photographic illustrations in the text.* Original printed wrappers, both papers preserved in a cloth folder.

Chicago, August 1903. *sFr. 3,300.-*

VERY RARE FIRST EDITIONS. The paper of 1901 is the first appearence in print of the Wright brothers' experiments. In it they describe the gliders - the first fully practical in history - with which they made some hundreds of perfectly controlled glides.

The Wright brothers "began their serious areonautical experiments in 1899 with the construction of a biplane kite whose wings could be helically twisted to present differing angles of incidence to the wind, and thus to provide a control in roll (lateral control). In 1900 they took their first full-size glider to Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, where they were to master the art of flight control in three seasons of glider flight. With their improved No. 3 glider of 1902 they had learned to offset the troublesome drag caused by the twisting (warping) of the wings by use of a vertical rear rudder, and thus to establish the control which has been used ever since" *(Printing and the Mind of Man, p. 237).*

Dibner, Heralds of Science, no. 185; Gibbs-Smith, The Invention of the Aeroplane, pp. 37-42, 46; Singer, A History of Technology, V, p. 407.

See reproduction on page 155.

THE WAVE THEORY OF LIGHT

139. YOUNG, Thomas (1773-1829). Outlines of Experiments and Inquiries Respecting Sound and Light. 4to. In: Philosophical Transactions", pp. 106-150. *With 5 folding plates.* Half-morocco.

London, 1800. *sFr. 400.-*

FIRST EDITION of Young's first paper, in which he supported Huygens' wave theory of light, against Newton's emission theory. "The vibratory theory was first made the subject of detailed study by Huygens, Newton's contemporary; it was accepted on purely mathematical grounds by Euler; the lines of reasoning on which its ultimate success depended were elaborated by Lagrange's and d'Alembert's mathematical study on vibrations; but the first great step in advance, based upon experiment and calculation alike, was taken by Dr. Young, who from 1793 onward studied the subject, and who in 1801 published his 'Principle of Interference'. Young was led to his reflections on the phenomena of light by an inquiry into the nature of sound, a province where the theory of vibration had already achieved so much. He thus was more interested in the physical nature than in the geometrical properties of rays of light" (Merz, *A History of European Scientific Thought in the Nineteenth Century,* vol. II, pp. 16-17).

This paper contains also the first suggestion of the interference of light, a subject fully developed in Young's "Theory of Light and Colours" published in 1802.

Cajori, A History of Physics, pp. 148-50; Darmstaedter, p. 276; Magie, A Source Book in Physics, p. 59; Poggendorff II, 1384; Rosenberger, Geschichte der Physik, III, pp. 139-40; Thornton/Tully, Scientific Books, p. 205.

THE THEORY OF MODERN MUSIC

140. ZARLINO, Gioseffo (1517-1590). Le Istituzioni Harmoniche. Folio. 6 unnumbered leaves, 347 pp. *Large device on title, numerous music notes, diagrams and historiated woodcut initials in the text.* Contemporary calf, a fine copy.

Venice, 1558. *sFr. 6,000.-*

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Καὶ μὴ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.

Con Priuilegio dell'Illuſtriſs. Signoria di Venetia,
per anni X.

IN VENETIA M D LVIII.

No. 140. Zarlino. Le Istituzioni Harmoniche. Venice, 1558.

VERY SCARCE FIRST EDITION. Zarlino devoted himself entirely to the study of music under the guidance of Adrian Willaert. After the death of the latter he succeeded him in 1565 as a choirmaster at St. Mark's in Venice. Though now remembered chiefly for invaluable contribution to the theory of music, it is evident that he must have been famous both as a practical musician and as a composer.

The *Rules of Harmony* is his most important theoretical work. "The first book, which deals with the arithmetical foundations of musical science, differs little from the traditional view, but in the second Zarlino attacks the false system of tonality to which the exact mathematical proportions of the Pythagorean tetrachord must, if strictly observed, inevitably lead... His contention that the diatonic scale was the only form of progression which could reasonably be sung is now universally accepted, and is termed 'just intonation'. Keyed and fretted instruments, which are mechanically tuned, cannot follow the free intonation of the voice, but for them Zarlino proposed a compromise by which the octave is divided into twelve equal semitons, and this has been finally adopted for them also. Altogether, Zarlino's treatise had the most far-reaching effects in musical theory, in the practice of composition, and in the construction of musical instruments. *The Rules of Harmony* opened a new way for the new tonality which has governed music from the seventeenth century to the present day" - PMM.

Printing and the Mind of Man, no. 81; Eitner X, p. 332; Fétis VIII, 508; Paul Hirsch I, 623; Davidsson, Bibliographie der musiktheoretischen Drucke des 16. Jahrhunderts, p. 83; Grove's Dictionary of Music, V, pp. 775-778.

See reproduction on page 157.

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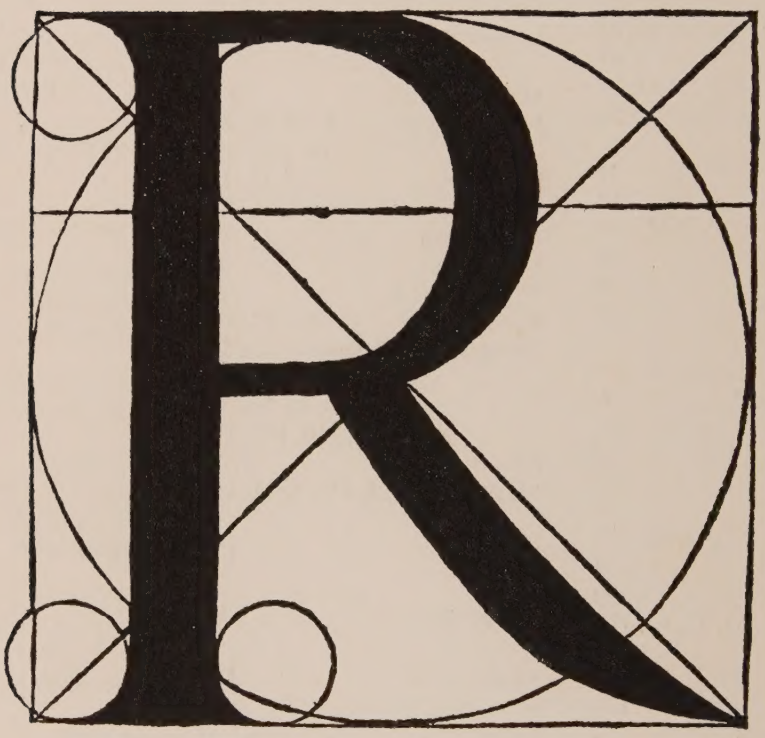

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